

The Ruling Families and Persons of Note

IN THE
CENTRAL INDIA
AGENCY

COMPILED BY
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PREFACE.

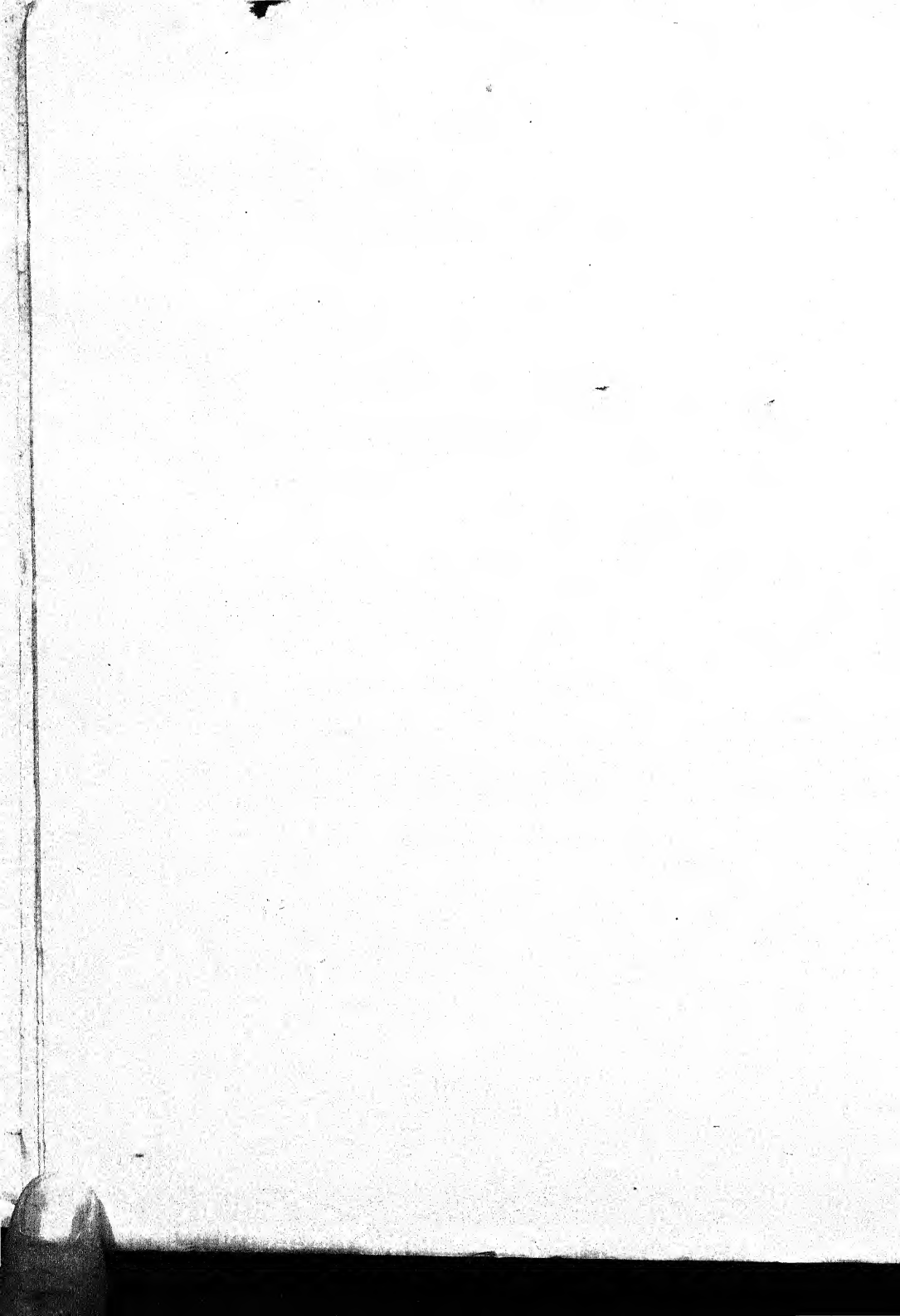
This compilation deals primarily with personalities and not with possessions or history, for which the gazetteers should be consulted. Its object is to afford a Political Agent some information on the actual holder of an estate in any year, the accounts being brought yearly up to date. As regards the figures for income and tribute, etc., only round numbers and not exact fractional amounts have been given.

It should also be noted that as regards Gwalior the information is at present very incomplete, the Darbar being as yet unable to supply the details required. A short account of the most important families only has therefore been given in this case.

The information forwarded by different States varied considerably as regards details and it has not been found possible to make all the accounts uniform in this respect.

INDORE;
December 1910.

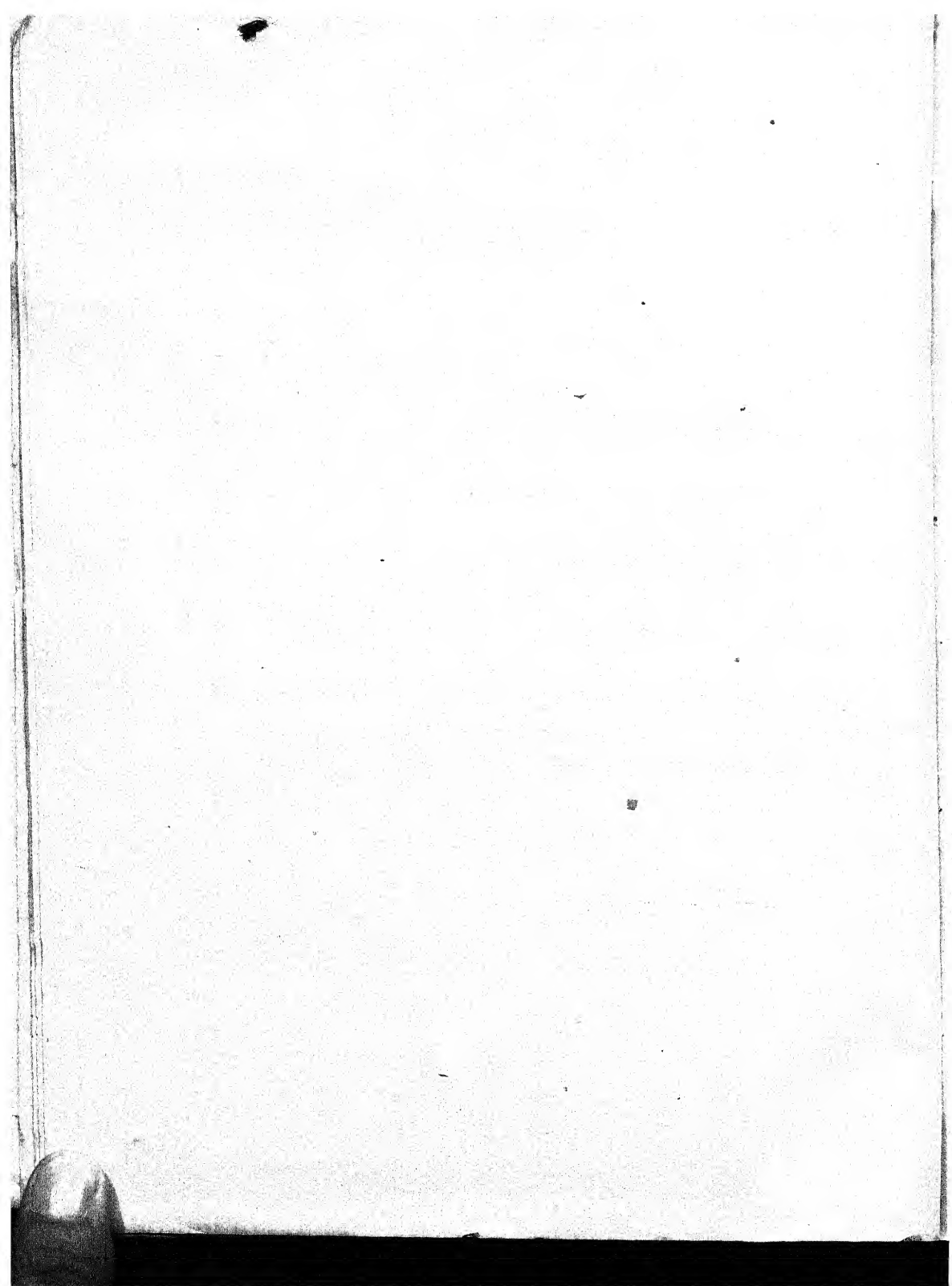
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The Ruling Families and Persons of Note in the Central India Agency.

The racial elements of the ruling classes of the Central India Agency.

HISTORICAL.

It remains to refer to certain kinds of mental bias...the patriotic bias ... shows itself in a tendency to exaggerate the freedom of India from foreign influences ... to trace the leading castes of the present day to an Aryan origin ... (and) the most important fact in Hindu history is overlooked ... the attractive power of Hindu civilisation which has enabled it to assimilate and absorb every foreign invader ... so that the wild Turkoman tribes have been transformed into some of the most famous of the Rajput Royal races.—A. M. T. JACKSON.

THE racial elements in the Agency may be roughly divided into four groups, the so-called aborigines or descendants of aborigines, the Gonds, Bhilalas, Bhils, Korkus, etc., of the wild hilly tracts; the Rajputs, whose sway commenced about the 9th century; the Musalmans who held undisputed suzerainty from the 13th to 18th century; and the Marathas who swept over this area in the 18th and early 19th century. Besides the States and estates held by members of these groups a few holdings are in the hands of Brahmins, Kayasths and others, but their position is, so to speak, accidental, and they may be passed over without further remark.

The tract which now forms the Agency was until the establishment of the British supremacy in 1818 ever in a state of ferment. Its fertile plains, especially those of Malwa, tempted every northern invader, and invited every powerful neighbour to seize upon and settle in its well-watered highlands. Entry from the north and west was easy. No sandy deserts and waterless tracts, such as guarded Rajputana, offered a barrier to the invader, or induced the plunderer to hasten homewards as soon as he had laden

himself with booty. As the successive waves of invasion flowed over the land they left a residue behind them, which gradually merged in the indigenous population.

Of the very early tribes which inhabited this region the Rigveda tells us nothing definite. The Mahabharata and Ramayana are rather more communicative, but it is not easy to locate the tribes named. So far as this is possible is shewn in Map I.

In Puranic times the principal tribes in Malwa were the Avantikas whose capital was Avanti or Ujjain, and the Dasharnas who held lands in eastern Malwa and along the Dasharna river (now the Dhasan or more correctly Dashan); in what is now Northern Gwalior and most of Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand the powerful Chedi tribe, with the Kuntalas and Karusas held sway; along the Maikala range dwelt the Mekalas; the Vindhyan and Satpura region was held by the Nishadas.

On the borders of the tract lay the Malavas, who later on moved down south into the area which now bears their name, the Matsyas, Surasenas, Vatsas, Kashis and Magadhas. The Magadha King exercised, apparently, some kind of suzerainty over many of these tribes.

The next source of information we have is that of the Buddhist books, of the 7th and 6th century B. C. In them we find sixteen dominating States mentioned among which the Avantikas, Vatsas, Kashis, Magadhas and Chedis are still of importance.

The successive waves of invasion of which we have any knowledge commenced in the 4th century B. C. when the Maurya rulers of Magadha flowed over the tract, rapidly bringing all the petty local princes under their suzerainty. In the 3rd century B. C. the Sungas, who had succeeded to the kingdom of Magadha, took their place, to be followed in the 2nd century by the Sakas. The Sakas were originally a Central Asian tribe, who had been driven from the steppes by the Yuechi. Entering from the north-west they penetrated into Malwa, where a line, known as the Western Kshatrapas or Satraps, ruled till the 4th century A.D. The Chedis were probably the most important rulers in the east of the Agency at this time.

At the end of the 4th century A. D. the Kshatrapas fell before the Imperial Guptas, who had risen to great power in Magadha. The records of the Gupta rulers mention various tribes then ruling as feudatories or else as independent communities on the borders of their Empire; among them we get the Malavas, Abhiras (Ahirs) who gave their name to Ahirwara, the strip of country lying between Gwalior and Jhansi which still bears this name, and the Murundas, Parivrajakas, Uchchhakalpas and others who inhabited Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand.

In the 5th century the Malava tribe spread downwards into Malwa and gradually consolidated itself into a clan.

In the 6th century the northern invader again appeared on the scene when the White Huns or Hunas, with the great Gurjara tribe in their wake spread over Gwalior and Malwa.

During the 7th century domination came once more from the east, Harshavardhana, the powerful ruler of Kanauj, maintaining a firm hold on all the petty States in this tract. Although kept more or less in subjection these various elements, which had been introduced into Central India, were gradually uniting into regular communities and clans, the Malavas having even introduced an era, now known as the Vikrama Samvat, to perpetuate the welding together of the tribe.

Hinduism, with its unrivalled power of absorbing all social and religious systems, was completing the work of consolidation by enlisting these vigorous warrior communities on its side, and linking them on to the long defunct Kshatriya class by sanskritising their names and titles and conferring on their leaders pedigrees which placed them on a par with the ruling caste of early days.

In this connection the use of the term Rajput is interesting. It is not met with in the early books and only comes into use about the 10th century. There is no doubt that the term (*Rajaputra* or king's son) was a convenient expression devised by Brahmans to designate these new ruling clans who had taken the place of the early Kshatriya caste.

On the sudden fall of the brief Empire of Harshavardhana these communities were left free to follow their own devices and appeared as the Rajput clans of mediæval days.

The mediæval clans of importance in this tract were the Paramaras of Malwa, the Chauhans of Sambhar, who afterwards extended their sway to Delhi, the Chaulukyas of Gujarat, and the Chalukyas in the south, who were succeeded by the Rashtrakutas and Chalukyas of Kalyan. In the east the Chandella clan held up to what is now southern Rewah where the Kalachuris, descendants of the early Chedis, were ruling. These clans are given in Map II.

These clans were incessantly at war, friends and foes changing places with kaleidoscopic rapidity.

At the end of the 10th century the first rumours of the approach of a new power penetrated into the wilds of Central India when the Chandella King was called on to join the ruler of Lahore in repulsing the Muhammadan. The seizure of Gwalior and Kalanjar in the 11th century threw the shadow of the advancing Muhammadan occupation over the whole region. The internecine struggles between the clans, however, continued unabated and made smooth the path of the conqueror, who by the 13th century had scattered the last traces of the great clans, Paramara, Chandella, Chaulukya, and Kalachuri having vanished before the sword of Islam.

From the 13th to the 18th century Pathan and Mughal held the suzerain power, most of the ruling Rajput families of to-day acquiring their territories by grants from the Mughal Emperors.

None of the Muhammadan States in the Agency, however, was established until the collapse of the central Mughal power in the 18th century gave an opening to energetic adventurers. The names of districts, many buildings, a few towns, the present Rajput States, and the spirit of native administration are the only direct heirlooms of their domination.

After the death of Aurungzeb (1707) the Maratha invasion introduced a new element of disturbance, resulting in a period of incessant strife and continuous rapine exceeding even that of mediæval days, and compared to which the period of Muhammadan domination was almost one of perfect peace. By the middle of the 18th century the hold of the Peshwa was firmly established, only to pass a little later to his generals, Sindhia, Holkar and the Ponwar. The Rajput feudatories of the Delhi Empire were deprived of most of their possessions while the land became parcelled out between the old landholders and the new into those innumerable and inextricably intermingled patches which cause so much administrative trouble in these days. Bands of Pindari and Maratha horse carried fire and desolation through the length and breadth of the land until the intervention of the British in 1818 restored order with magical rapidity. From the chaos which reigned at this time the States emerged much as they are now, the upheaval of 1857 only resulting in minor territorial changes.

THE STATES.

The States and estates comprised in the Agency which have an official status are about 130 in number, varying in size from Gwalior with an area of 25,000 square miles to tiny estates of one or two villages. Three main classes of tenure also exist, treaty States, sanad States, and mediatised or guaranteed holdings. The treaty States are eleven in number, of which Bhopal, Datia, Dewas (two branches), Dhar, Gwalior, Indore, Orchha, Rewah and Samthar hold on treaties made directly with the British Government, while Jaora holds under the 12th article of the treaty with Indore. Thirty-one States hold on sanads or grants from the British Government. These, except Khaniadhana, all lie in the two eastern Agencies. The remaining States and estates are mostly mediatised or guaranteed, a form of tenure peculiar to Malwa. These holdings were the outcome of the Maratha invasion and the chaos of the early years of the 19th century. When the British supremacy was established it was found that the Rajput States of Malwa were more or less subject to the great Maratha chiefs. To define their position agreements were mediatised between them and the big Darbars by British officials, the State of Ratlam

is an instance. The guaranteed holdings consist of small estates of which possession was guaranteed to the holder, generally on the condition that he assisted in pacifying the country; the actual conditions of tenure vary in almost every case.

The rules governing succession, the payment of *nazarana*, the amount of control exercised by the superior Darbars over the smaller States and estates, and the interference permissible in the internal management are extremely varied, but broadly speaking the great Darbars are left to manage their own affairs.

In this connection the internal economy of the Rajput and Maratha States is characteristic of their origin. The Rajput Chief entered upon his possessions under the ægis of the Mughal Emperor, with a deed in his pocket conferring certain lands upon him and his heirs. He came as the head of a clan accompanied by members of his own family, brothers, cousins and connections by marriage. The Rajput State, we therefore find, is a family coterie, consisting of a number of small estates held principally by the Chief's own relations, the descendants of those who accompanied the founder, and over whom he exercises a limited control, certain well recognised rights as to internal rule being enjoyed by the estate-holder. The State is thus closely bound together by family ties and clan sentiment, the Sardars being obliged to assist their lord in the field, pay him homage and contribute to general finances of the community. Although long years of peace and the Maratha invasion have considerably modified the original conditions, the Sardars of a Rajput State still look upon themselves not simply as vassals of a feudal lord, but as joint occupiers and coparceners with their Chief in the family lands, and behind the admitted right of the Chief to homage, support in war, and obedience, lies the tacit understanding that the control he exercises is limited and any overstepping of this limit is to be resisted.

A Maratha State, on the other hand, in spite of modern influences, still shews many of the characteristics of a military occupation. The founders of these States entered the country simply as military commanders of the Peshwa, under instructions to levy toll from the inhabitants, and, originally at any rate, without any idea of permanently settling in the tract.* With these leaders came many commanders of horse subordinate for the time being, in a rather indefinite way, to whoever held supreme command, but bound by no sentiments of family or personal attachment. The holders of estates in the Maratha chiefships were thus mainly unconnected by blood with the Chief himself, whom the accident of superior ability and good fortune alone had raised to his exalted position. The lands they acquired were originally

* A good illustration of this attitude is given by Daulat Rao Sindhia, who refused to adopt an heir to Gwalior because he looked on the Deccan as his home, and considered his Malwa estates as simply outlying property, as "Saranjami" lands.

seized only in order that the revenues might support their troops, and when circumstances finally decreed that they should become permanent settlers in this region, there were no reasons, save the accidental course of events, why Sindhia, Holkar or the Ponwar should have become Chief rather than any one of the members of the other great Maratha families who had accompanied them.

The Chief in this case controls as the head of the State, by right of his position and not as the head of a clan. The bonds are thus more official in character, resting on prescriptive right and not on sentiment.

The Musalman States are of the usual type, the Chief naturally ruling as a conqueror, all estates within the parent State being held solely at the good will of the ruler, though in practice rights of long standing are never disturbed.

GROUP I—JUNGLE TRIBES.

To turn to the groups mentioned. The first group is represented by the Bhilala Bhumias of the Bhopawar Agency and some Raj-Gond and Korku Thakurs. The Raj-Gonds and Bhilalas claim an admixture of Rajput blood, which is generally admitted. None of these estates is of any size.

GROUP II—RAJPUTS.

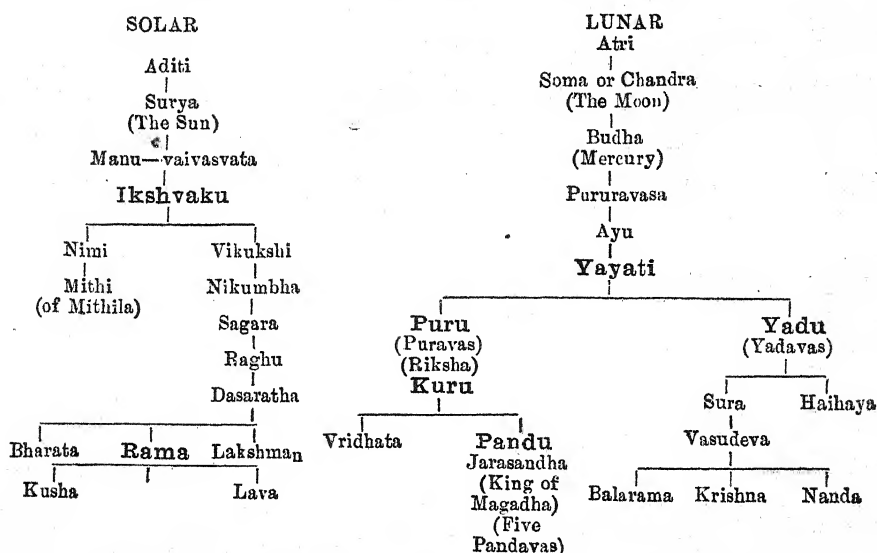
The second group contains the Rajputs. Much has been done since the days of Tod to unravel the history and origin of the great clans, but the information is scattered through various Journals and books, and the Bardic tales, somewhat indiscriminately accepted and published by the author of the Rajasthan, are still apt to hold the field.

It should be remarked that Tod and the other early investigators at once noticed the foreign, non-Aryan, origin of most of the clans, a view which research daily strengthens. Roughly, however, the clans may be divided into two groups, those of the west, such as the Agnikulas, Sesodias, etc., in which the foreign blood predominates, and those of the east, such as the Gaharwars and their descendants, the Bundelas, recruited mainly from sections of the Bhars, Gonds and other local tribes which had risen to high rank. Another noticeable point is that except the modern Bundela clan none of the Rajput houses occupies its original habitat.

The investigation of the origin of the families has, moreover, brought this fact out clearly, that, whatever the exact nature of the old Kshatriya caste may have been, the Rajput community is an occupational group *pur et simple*, formed from the ruling, and therefore warrior, clans which were received into the fold of Hinduism and provided with orthodox ancestry. When these clans first rose to power the sword was a sufficient title to nobility, no questions were asked as to descent.

The mythical ancestry as given in the Puranas and to this day recited by the bards divides the clans into three groups, the Suryavanshi or Sun-family, the Chandravanshi or moon-family, and those of other descent, such as the Agnikulas.

(Only a few essential names are here given.)



The Solar traditions all centre round Ajodhya and Rama. It is noticeable that the Vedas and Mahabharata make no mention of Ajodhya, while in the Ramayana it is all important. That the kingdom did not last long is shewn by the fact that in Buddhist days Ajodhya was of no account, Sravasti and Kapilavastu being the centres of civilisation.

The prevalence of solar worship among the early tribes is well known, and there is good reason to suppose that Ikshvaku was an historical personage who brought his tribe into prominence. Later communities with sun worshipping traditions when they rose to power and were devising a family tree naturally linked themselves on to the house of Ikshvaku, the earliest sun-worshipping clan to rise to importance.

The Lunar families shew two branches, the Puravas and Yadavas. There is, however, no historical connection between the branches thus mythically connected through Yayati. The descendants of Puru inhabited northernmost India, the Punjab, etc., while the Yadavas settled first in

the lower Indus valley and finally peopled Gujrat and the west, the Haihaya branch seizing on the Narbada valley, their descendants the Chedis becoming, later, masters of what is now Bundelkhand.

The Clans.—This table shews the connection between the houses of Central India and Rajputana. Clans formerly of the first importance but now only represented by offshoots or petty Chiefs are given in italics.

Central India clan.	Rajputana clan connected.	Date of settlement in Central India.	REMARKS.
Baghelas of Rewa	<i>Chaulukyas</i> (Solankis) of Gujrat. The Vagela section of the clan succeeded to Gujrat in 1219.	13th Century	After the fall of the Vaghela dynasty in 1298 they migrated <i>en masse</i> to Baghelkhand.
Chauhans , mainly of the local Khichi section represented by Raghugarh, etc. Thakurs of other Chauhan sections are also met with.	<i>Chauhans</i> , of Sambhar, now represented by the Haras of Bundi and Kotah.	Ditto	On the break up of Prithviraja's Delhi Kingdom the clan was scattered.
Jadon (Yadava). Only Thakurs represent this clan, <i>e.g.</i> , Karaudia, and Datana, etc.	<i>Yadavas</i> of Gujrat now represented by the Bhattis of Jaisalmer.	Circ. 15th Century.	Connection is not very close. A district in Northern Gwalior is still called Jadomati.
Jhala . The Thakurs of Narwar, etc., are Jhalas.	Jhala Rajputs of Jhalawar State.	Circ. 12th Century.	
Kachohhwaha . The Raja of Paron, etc.	Kachohhwahas of Jaipur. The Jaipur family is, however, descended from the <i>Kachohhapaghatas</i> , rulers of Gwalior and Narwar.	10th Century	The Raja of Paron is a descendant of the ruling line.
Parihars . The Chiefs of Nagod and Alipura.	No important representative.	Circ. 9th Century.	Nagod appears to represent early Parihars. Alipura is a modern influx.
Ponwar (Puar). The Umats of Rajgarh, Narsinghgarh, etc., and the Thakurs of Mathwar, Ratnamal, etc. The Chhatarpur Chief is a Bundelkhandi Ponwar.	<i>Paramaras</i> of Abu and Malwa. No important representative.	Circ. 15th Century for Umats.	The early Paramaras have left no settlements. The present representatives are modern settlers. The Bundelkhandi section is now separate. The Maratha Ponwars claim connection.

Central India clan.	Rajputana clan connected.	Date of settlement in Central India.	REMARKS.
Rathor. The Chiefs of Ratlam, Sitaman, Sailana, Jhabua, Alirajpur and Jobat, and many Thakurs.	The Rathors of Jodhpur and Marwar.	15th and 17th Centuries.	Most of the Malwa Rajputs are Rathors. The earlier settlements were those of Jhabua and Ali Rajpur. Most families are descendants of Dalpat Singh, son of Udai Singh of Jodhpur.
Sesodias. The Barwani Umri and Bhadaura Chiefs.	The Udaipur family	14th and 17th Century.	The connection of Barwani is not clearly traceable. The others are direct descendants of Sagarji, son of Udai Singh of Udaipur.

Agnikula clans.—The Agnikula group consists of four clans, the Chauhans, Parihars, Paramaras, and Solankis (Chaulukyas or Chalukyas). These clans are admittedly of foreign origin and are not classed as either solar or lunar, but trace their descent from a mythical ancestor created by the sage Visvamisra at the sacred fire pit at Mount Abu, whence the name Agni-kula. This legend is fully given in Tod. The legend is a good example of the methods adopted by the Brahmans to confer orthodox descent on a family whose history was too modern to admit of a pedigree being traced to the sun or the moon. Investigation has lately thrown much light on this group.

About the 6th century the great Gurjara tribe, which gave its name to Gujrat, entered Western India. Gradually expanding their dominions the Gurjaras founded a powerful dynasty holding all the country from Gujrat to Kanauj. Epigraphic discoveries shew that one Naghbhatta of "Gurjara-Pratihara" race, in the beginning of the 9th century founded this dynasty at Kanauj. It fell in the 10th before the Chandellas in the east and the Kachchhapaghatas (Kachchhwahas) in the region round Gwalior. This destruction of the central Gurjara power caused a split in the clan, the Paramara section seizing Malwa, the Chauhans and Chaulukyas land in Rajputana and Gujrat, while the Parihars or Pratiharas, apparently the leading section of the clan in early days, practically disappear from the pages of

history. Other sections of the Gurjara clan which failed to rise remained part of the agricultural population and are the Gujars of to-day (see Gujar).

Chauhan.—This section of the Agnikulas ruled originally at Sambhar (Sakambhari), but later on extended their dominion to Delhi, whence they drove the Tonwaras. In Central India the Raghugarh Chief is a Khichi Chauhan. They claim descent from Aje Rao, a son of Manik Rai of Sambhar. They have given the name of Khichiwara to the section of Malwa in which they settled. Other branches of the Chauhans are met with among the Thakurs.

Parihars.—As noted above this clan rapidly declined in power and practically disappeared. The Nagod Chief appears to represent the earlier settlers, the Alipura family is of more modern origin.

Paramara (Ponwar, Puar).—This clan is always associated with Malwa, where its kings ruled for nearly four centuries. The Umat Chiefs of Rajgarh, Narsinghgarh and Suthalia are its chief representatives, Ponwar Thakurs are also met with. The Chief of Chhatarpur is a Bundelkhandi Ponwar (see Bundela). The Maratha Chiefs of Dewas and Dhar also claim connection with the clan.

Solanki (Chaulukya, Chalukya).—The Chaulukya clan held Gujrat, a branch distinguished as the Chalukyias ruling in the Deccan. The Vaghela branch of this clan, which succeeded to the rule in Gujrat, on being driven out by the Muhammadans, created a new chiefship in the region called after them Baghelkhand. The Rewah Chief is the principal representative.

A few Solanki Thakurs are also met with.

Bundela.—This clan is an offshoot, apparently, of the Gaharwars of Benares, themselves a branch of the early Kanauj dynasty. They became a ruling family in the 16th century and gave their name to the tract in which they live. They form with the Bundelkhandi Ponwars represented by Chhatarpur, and the Bundelkhandi Dhanderas, a branch of the Chauhans, a local endogamous group, intermarrying only among themselves.

Chandels.—The Chandellas were in mediæval days a very powerful clan. They claim Chandravanshi lineage, but the tale that their ancestress, a daughter of the family priest of the Gaharwars, had dalliance with the moon, suggests that some obscure marriage connection had been formed which this legend was invented to conceal. The Chandels are only represented by Thakurs in the east of the Agency.

Dhandera.—A local section in Bundelkhand of Chauhan stock, only represented by Thakurs in that Agency, and in Gwalior, where the Dewan of Sirsi is the most important member of the clan (see Bundela).

Dikshit.—Are of Surya-vanshi lineage. Once they were a powerful clan. They came from Gujrat to Ujjain. Apparently an admixture of Kayasth blood has taken place and they have now lost their status. The Thakur of Bilheri in Chhatarpur is a Dikshit Rajput.

Gaur.—They come from Bengal (Gaur) or from Gonda in the United Provinces. At one time they ruled at Ajmer, a section holding the land round Mandasor, and another round Sheopur in Gwalior. The Raja of Sheopur in Gwalior is a Gaur Rajput.

Gujar.—Mention of the rise of this clan has already been made under the Agnikulas. Some lists include the Bargujars, apparently a section of the tribe which rose to eminence in later times, * among the 36 Royal houses, but they are often omitted. They are Surya-vanshis and claim descent from Lava. The Bargujars rose to some importance round Alwar whence they were driven by the Kachchhwahas. In Central India the Samthar Chief and the Sikarwaris in Northern Gwalior claim Bargujar descent.

Jadons (Yadavas).—The Jadons are Yadavas as their name implies. Once a family of great importance, Krishna being a Yadava, the clan is now no longer powerful. In the Agency only some Thakurs represent it, but the country round Sabalgarh in Gwalior is called Jadomati after the clan. The Hailbaya branch of the Yadavas is still represented by a few Karchuli (Kalachuri) Thakurs in Baghelkhand.

Jhala.—This clan is neither solar nor lunar. A few Thakurs represent it.

Kachchhwahas (Kachchhapaghatas).—The Kachchhwahas, originally called Kachchhapaghatas, were a Central India family. They long ruled at Gwalior and Narwar, the last remnants of the family being driven out of their possessions as late as 1818. The petty Raja of Parou still represents the main line, now ruling at Jaipur. The clan is of solar lineage being like the Bargujars descended from Lava. Tod, with a naive disregard of all rules of orthography, and even of tradition, traces descent from Kush, taking the name as if it were "Cushwaha", descendants of Cush!

Raghuvanshi.—This clan is of solar descent from Raghu and Rama. They held Mewar before the Sesodiyas. When driven out they migrated to the present United Provinces. The Raja of Baraunda is a Raghuvanshi.

Rathor.—The mythical descent of this clan is according to Tod not well determined. They themselves have always laid claim to descent from Jayachandra, the ruler of Kanauj, and on the strength of this a Rathor dynasty was at one time supposed to have held this kingdom. Epigraphic discoveries have, however, shewn this to be a myth. There never was at

* Ibbetson, Panjab Ethnography, 481.

any time a Rathor dynasty of Kanauj as such. The records of the Kanauj rulers, which are numerous, state that they are of Gahadavala, that is Gaharwar lineage. On being driven from Kanauj a section of the family retired to Marwar, where after rising to power it reappeared as the present Rathor house, renowned above all the Rajput clans for its valour in the field. The earliest Rathor settlers of Central India are the families of Jhabua and Ali Rajpur descended from Keshodas, a son of Rao Jodha.

The Ratlam branch descended from Dalpat Singh, son of Raja Udai Singh, settled in the tract in the 17th century.

Sesodiyas.—One of the solar clans. The Sesodias have always been held in the highest estimation by the Rajput community. The early name of the clan was Guhilot or Gehlot, a corruption of the Sanskrit word Guhila-putra, or son of Guhila. Epigraphic researches have now thrown light on the origin of this group. It proves its descent from one Guhadatta (*i.e.*, Guhilot) of Nagar Brahman extraction. The family originally Brahman merged into the early intermediate class of Brahman-Kshatriya, ultimately becoming pure Rajput. The foreign extraction of the clan is also clearly shewn. After settling in Marwar whence it was ousted by the Rathors, it finally took up its abode in Mewar.*

Their stubborn resistance to the Mughals gave them great prestige. The Chiefs of Umri and Bhadaura are lineal descendants of Sagarji, son of Raja Udai Singh. The Barwani Chief is also a Sesodiya, but his relationship is remote. The Chandrawat Thakurs of Rampura in Indore are descended from this house.

Sengar.—Claim descent from Sringa Rishi, implying mixed Brahman and Rajput descent. Tradition states that they came from Kanauj and migrated to Dhar, whence they were driven into Southern Rewah. Sengar Thakurs are common round Bandogarh and Sohagpur in Rewah.

Tonwara (Tuar, Tonar).—They are Yadavas by descent. Once a powerful tribe and the rulers of Delhi and Gwalior, they are now represented by landholders in Tonwargarh, a district along the Chambal north of Gwalior.

III—MUSALMAN GROUP.

The Muhammadan families as already remarked are of late date. Bhopal with Pathari, Basoda with Korwai and Muhammadgarh and Baoni all arose in the 18th Century when the decay of the central power left the outlying parts of the Mughal Empire to the mercy of every energetic adventurer.

Jaora and the Pindara families are of the 19th Century, their founders being leaders of horse in the wild days of the "Gardi-ki-wakt."

* See Bhandarkar. J. B. A., 1909, v. 176. Ind. Ant. xxxix, 186.

IV—MARATHA GROUP.

The Maratha States are those of Sindhia, Holkar and the Ponwars of Dhar and Dewas. This designation, applied in ordinary parlance to all these families, is in the case of Holkar a *misnomer*, as the term "Maratha" should strictly speaking be applied only to families belonging to the "Maratha class" of the people of Maharashtra. Holkar being of the Dhangar or shepherd caste is not strictly speaking a "Maratha". All these States were founded in the 18th Century by the Peshwa's Generals who became independent on the decline of the central power at Poona. The origin of the Marathas is obscure, but all the well known families claim Rajput descent, the Ponwars considering themselves lineal descendants of the Paramaras of Malwa.

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Table of Castes.

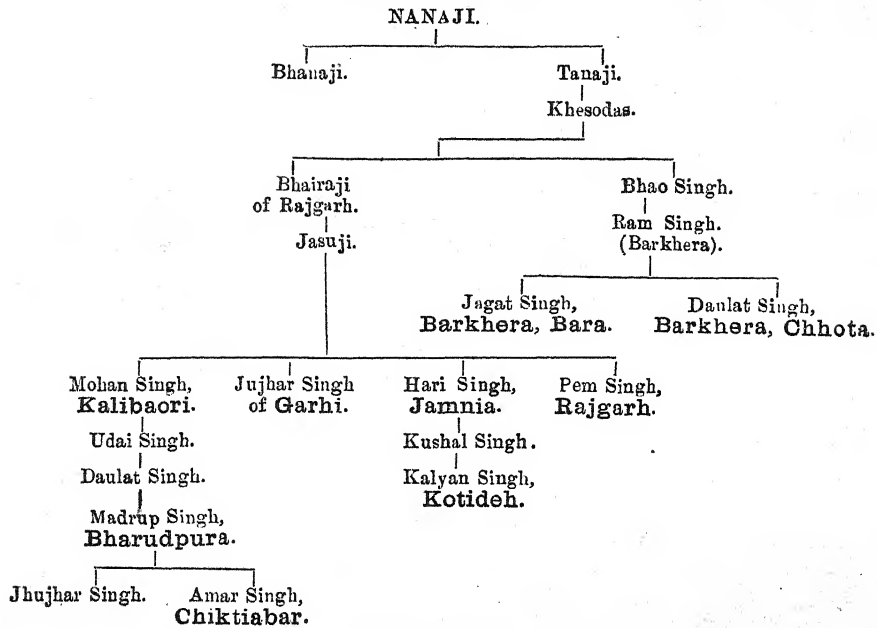
Ahir.	Bhilala.	Bundelkhandi.
Naigawan Rebai.	Barkhera (B. & C.)	BUNDELAS.
Baghel.	Bharadpura.	Ajaigarh.
Kothi.	Chiktiabar.	Banka Pahari.
Rewa.	Garhi.	Bihat.
Sohawal.	Jamnia.	Bijawar.
Bania.	Kalibaori.	Bijna.
Sidri.	Kotideh.	Charkhari.
Bargujar.	Nimkhera.	Datia.
Dhabla-dhir (Kakarkheri).	Rajgarh.	Dhurwai.
Dhabla-ghosi.	Brahman.	Garauli.
Dhariakheri.	Bhaisaunda.	Jaso.
Kamalpur.	Billheri.	Jigni.
Sadankheri.	Gaurihar.	Khaniadhana.
Samthar.	Pahra.	Lughasi.
Bhil.	Paldeo.	Orchha.
Bai.	Panth Piploda (Gudar-khera).	Panna.
	Taraon.	Sarila.
		Tori Fatehpur.

BUNDELA PONWAR.	Kachhwaha.	Rathor.
Beri. Chhatarpur.	Paron. (Maibar?)	Ali Rajpur. Bagli. Barkhera Deydungri. Barkhera Panth. Barkhera (Jaora).
BUNDELKHANDI DHANDERA.	Kayasth.	Dhotna. Jhabua.
Sirsi.	Kamta Rajaula.	Jhalera.
Chauhan.	Korku.	Jobat.
KHICHIS.	Hirapur.	Kachchi-Baroda.
Bardia. Bichraund, I, II. Dabri. Dharnaunda. Dhulatia. Garha. Kalukhera. Kayatha. Kheri Rajapur. Khilchipur. Naulana. Piolia. Raghugarh. Sheogarh.	Maratha.	Kharsi.
	Ajraoda. Bilaula. Dewas, S. B. & J. B. Dhar. Gwalior. Indore.	Kherwara.
	Musalman.	Multhan.
	Baoni. Basoda. Bhopal. Bilaud. Dugri. Jabria Bhil. Jaora. Khajuri. Korwai. Muhammadgarh. Pathari. Piopianagar.	Ratlam. Sadakheri (Shergarh). Sailana. Sanauda.
	Parihar.	Sarwan.
	Alipura. Nagod.	Sirsi. Sitamau.
	Ponwar.	Sendhu.
	Agra Barkhera. Bakhtgarh. Mathwar. Ratanmal.	Tappa.
	Raghuvansi.	Sesodia.
	Baraunda.	Barwani. Bhadaura. Jawasia. Khiaoda. Umri.
		Solanki.
		Khojankhera. Shajaotha. Uparwara.
		Sondhia.
		Bhojakheri.
		Umat.
		Narsinghgarh. Rajgarh. Suthalia.
Jhala.		
Narwar.		

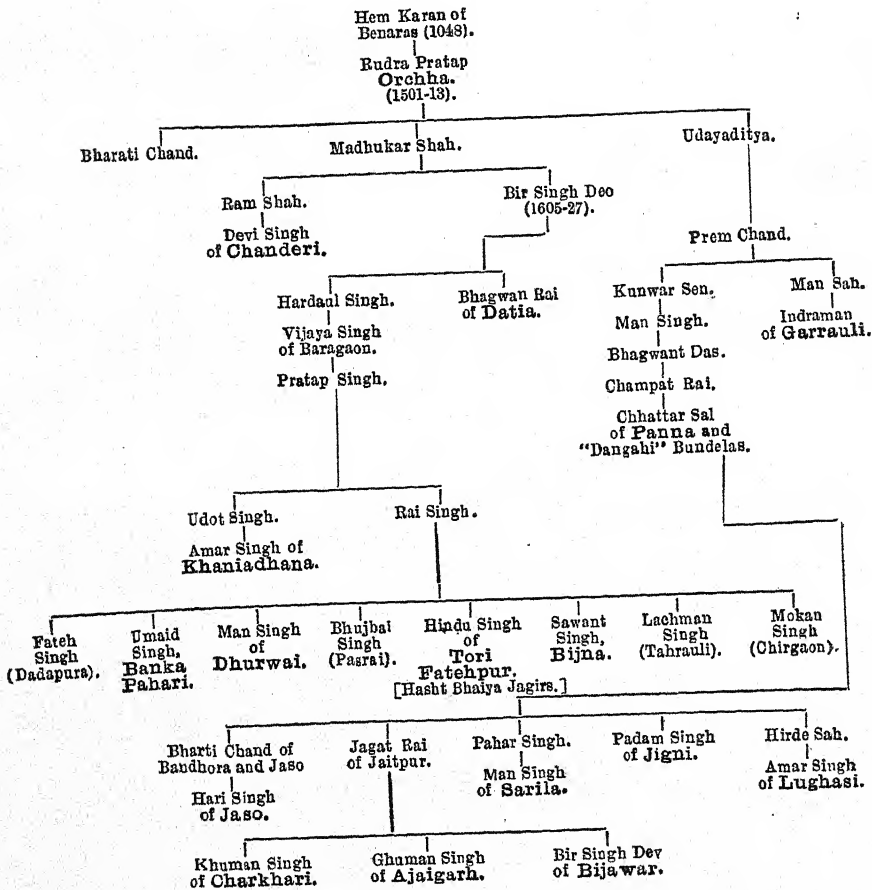
N.B.—Family trees are given of important groups.

Family group genealogies.

THE BHUMIAS.

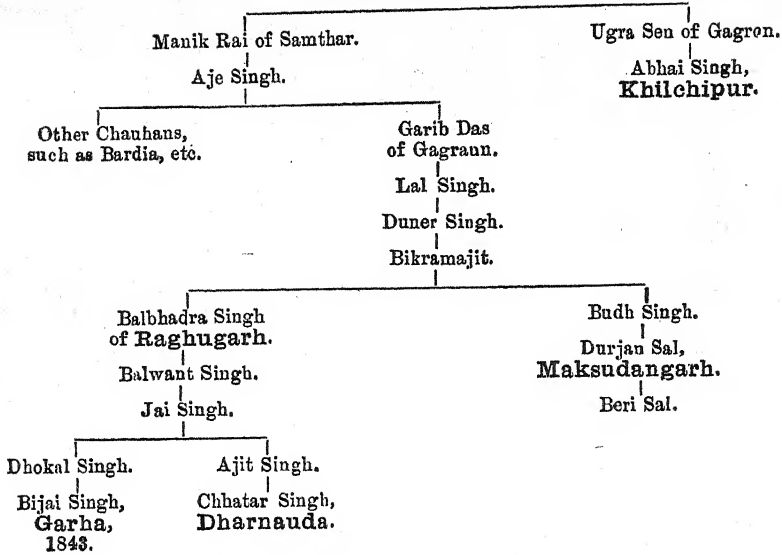


The Bundela Group.

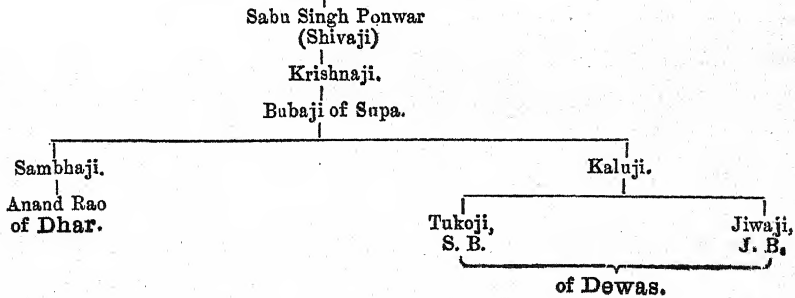


N.B.—Only names of founders of families are given,

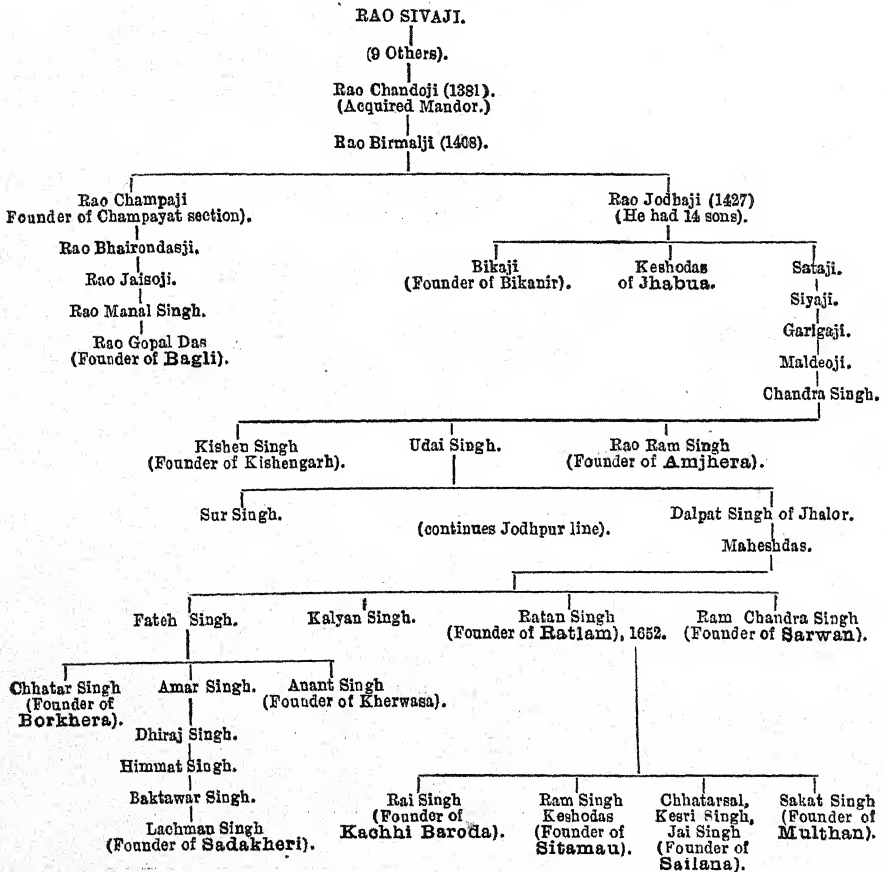
KHICHI CHAUHAN GROUP.



MARATHA PONWARS.



THE RATHOR GROUP.



N.B.— The Chiefs of Ali Rajpur and Jobat claim Rathor descent but are unable to trace it back.

THE BAGHELKHAND AGENCY.

States.—Rewah—Baraunda—Nagod—Maihar.

Estates.—Bhaisaunda—Jaso—Kamta Rajaula—Kothi—Pahra—Paldeo—Sohawal—Taraon.

REWAH.

Area 13,000, Population 1,330,000, Revenue 50·0.

His Highness Maharaja Sir Venkat Raman Singh Bahadur,

The Chief.

G.C.S.I., was born in 1876 and succeeded as a minor in 1880 on his father's death. He has married thrice, first with the Maharani of Dumraon, Bihar, an Ujjaini Rajput, and secondly with a sister of the present Raja of Ratlam, a Rathor, and thirdly with a daughter of a Parihar Thakur in Oudh. He is entitled to a salute of 17 guns. He is a Baghela Rajput.

The Chief has no near relatives, but is distantly connected with the families

Relatives.

of Udaipur, Jaipur, Bikanir, Lalgam, Itwan, Sohawal and Kothi. The Raja of Bara in the Allahabad District, the Chandel family of Silpara, to which His Highness's mother belongs, and the Jodhpur and Bundi families into which sisters of His Highness have married, are also connected.

The Chiefs marry with all the recognised Rajput clans.

The persons of importance in the State fall into two groups:—(i) *Sardars* or hereditary nobles, and (ii) *Officials*.

These fall into three sections:—(1) Baghelas, (2) other Rajputs, (3) non-Rajputs (*i.e.*, Gonds, etc.). All the Rajput Sardars receive *tazim*.

Sardars.

(i) *Baghelas.*

These are all descended from former Chiefs.

1. **Maharao Banspati Singh, Raja of Bara.** The Maharao lives at Shankargarh in the Allahabad District. He is descended from Kandhardeva, a son of Vyaghradeva. He holds two villages in the State rent-free. His son **Kunwar Ram Singh** is in the Darbar service, another son **Kunwar Bharat Singh** was a statutory Civilian in the United Provinces.

The Raja receives full *tazim* in Rewah Darbars.

2. **Sardar Bhagwat Singh of Baikunthpur.** He was born in 1840. He holds various lands with an income of Rs. 25,000 per annum, out of

which certain payments are made to co-sharers. He has a son **Padmanabha Singh**. The family is descended from **Horal Deo**, younger son of **Maharaja Bir Singh Deo**.

3. **Lal Arjun Singh of Bhikampur**. The Thakur was born in 1853. His estates are worth Rs. 10,000 per annum. The family is descended from **Indra Singh**, a brother of **Raja Vikramajit**. The Thakur has two sons **Urmela Prasad Singh** and **Narayan Prasad Singh**.

4. **Lal Rangmandar Singh of Chamun**. The Thakur's father, **Rao Bahadur Partab Singh**, was Diwan of the State. The estate has an income of Rs. 20,000 per annum. The family is an offshoot of that of **Churhat** (see No. 6).

5. **Sardar Upendraman Singh of Chandia**. The Thakur, who was born in 1895, succeeded his father. The estate is worth Rs. 18,800 per annum and comprises two hundred villages. The family is descended from **Mangad Rao**, fourth son of **Raja Vikramajit**. He is a *tazimi* Sardar and may fly his banner and sound his drums and be preceded by a *jangra* or crier.

6. **Rao Shiva Bahadur Singh of Churhat**. The Thakur was born in 1894. His estate is worth Rs. 35,000 per annum. The family is a branch of that of the **Raja of Bara** having been founded by a son of **Raja Karan Singh of Bara**. He is entitled to *tazimi* and may use the *Chhari* (silver staff), *Chamar* (or *Chauri*) and wear the *Langar* (gold anklet).

7. **Lal Shri Nivasa Prasad Singh of 'Durajnagar**. The Thakur's father and grandfather were both formerly Diwans of the State. The estate yields Rs. 25,000 per annum, co-sharers receiving a portion.

The family is an offshoot of the family of **Ramnagar** (now extinct). The Thakur is a *tazimi* Sardar.

8. **Lal Janardan Singh of Goghar**. The Thakur was born in 1847. He holds lands to the value of Rs. 3,000 per annum. His family belongs to the **Kothi** branch of the **Baghels**.

9. **Bansdhari Singh of Ghuman**. The Thakur, who was born in 1838, holds estates yielding Rs. 5,000 per annum. He is descended from **Janak Deo**, brother of **Maharaja Bir Deo**. He is a *tazimi* Sardar. He has one son **Aman Singh**.

10. **Lal Chhatrapati Singh of Itwan**. The Thakur was born in 1859. The estate is worth Rs. 10,000 per annum. This family is descended from **Babu Jujhar Singh**, a brother of **Maharaja Bir Singh**, who received the **Ramnagar** estate in *jagir*. This was confiscated by **Maharaja Vishwanath Singh**, who however granted 40 villages and the title of Thakur of **Itwan** to the ancestors of the present holder.

11. **Lal Parduman Singh of Kripalpur**. He was born in 1864. The estate is worth Rs. 7,800 per annum. The family is descended from **Indra**.

Singh Deo, brother of Maharaja Amar Singh. When the original holding was resumed, the present estate was conferred. He has a son born in 1902. He is a *tazimi* Sardar.

12. **Lal Sanat Kunwar Singh of Kothi.** The Thakur was born in 1884. His estate is worth Rs. 30,000 per annum, of which one-third goes to a younger brother. He is a *tazimi* Sardar. He has a son. The family is an offshoot of that of Sohagpur (see No. 14).

13. **Lal Sudarshan Singh of Lalgaon.** The Thakur was born in 1873. His estate yields an income of Rs. 8,000 per annum. The *jagir* was granted by Maharaj Ajit Singh in 1754. The family is descended from the Simaria branch of the ruling house.

14. **Bhaya Bahadur Lal Sukh Deo Singh of Sohagpur.** The Thakur, who was born in 1874, holds the large estate of Sohagpur with revenues amounting to Rs. 40,000 per annum. He has a son **Rajendra Bahadur Singh**. The family derives its origin from Jamuni Bhau, a son of Maharaja Bir Singh, who received Maihar and Sohagpur in *jagir*, conveying Sohagpur to his second son Rudra Pratap. In 1808 the estate was seized by Raghuji Bhonsle of Nagpur, but fell to the British in 1826, being restored to the Darbar after the Mutiny. It was then re-conferred on the original holders by Maharaja Raghuraj Singh.

15. **Lal Sahib Rajendra Bahadur Singh of Rampura.** The Thakur was born in 1829. His estate yields Rs. 30,000 per annum. The family is descended from Rao Medni Singh of Churhat (see No. 6). The holder was formerly styled Thakur of Rampura but is now known, generally, as the Lala Sahib.

16. **Lal Yashwant Singh of Tala,** a Baghel by caste, is the son of Lal Janardan Singh, long in the State service, in which he rose to the highest positions. His estate has a gross income of Rs. 60,000 per annum.

(ii) *Other Rajputs.*

1. **Raja Rajendra Bahadur Singh of Bichhrata.** He is a Sengar Rajput and was born in 1884. His estate is worth Rs. 8,000 per annum. The family were settled at Mauganj originally, but were ousted by Maharaja Anirudh Singh, who gave the present *jagir* to the family in 1845. The present holder has a son **Virbahendra Singh**. The Thakur is a *tazimi* Sardar entitled to use both *Chauri* and *Chhari*.

2. **Raja Visheshar Singh of Gauraiya.** The Thakur is a Dikshit Rajput. He holds estates worth Rs. 6,000 per annum. The family migrated from Banda in the United Provinces about 150 years ago, and was granted this holding. He has six sons, the eldest being **Jagdish Prasad Singh**. The mother of Maharaja Vishvanath Singh was a member

12540

of this family. He is a *tazimi* Sardar entitled to use *Chhari* and *Chauri*.

3. **Thakur Mahabir Singh of Marwas.** He is a Balaud Rajput, and was born in 1867. He has three sons, of whom Rudra Partap Singh is the eldest. The estates are worth Rs. 10,000 per annum. Tradition has it that the family came from Tonk and settled here in pre-Bhagel days. The Thakur is a *tazimi* Sardar.

4. **Thakur Gopal Saran of Naigarhi.** The Thakur, who is a Sengar Rajput, was born in 1890. His estates are worth Rs. 90,000 per annum, a tribute of Rs. 6,500 being paid to the Darbar. The family originally lived at Mauganj where they were petty Rajas. For many years they opposed the Baghels in their struggle for the supremacy, and until 1820 even, were virtually independent. In 1833, Maharaja Vishvanath Singh sequestered all these estates, except that of Naigarhi.

5. **Raja Rudra Prasad Singh of Singrauli.** The Thakur is a Venu-Vansi Rajput and holds 700 villages, with an income of Rs. 1,45,000 per annum. Of his estate part lies over the border in the Mirzapur District of the United Provinces. He pays Rs. 9,000 per annum to the Darbar as tribute. The Thakur, who was born in 1869, has one son. The Singrauli Estate originally belonged to the Kherwars from whom it was taken by the ancestors of the present holders. The title of Raja is a courtesy title only. The present Thakur lives at Gharwar in Mirzapur.

6. **Lal Pratap Singh of Nadan,** a Parihar Rajput, was born in 1885. He is connected with the Chief by marriage.

7. **Lal Sarup Singh of Bal.** He is a Gaharwar Rajput. He was born in 1884.

8. **Akhand Pratab Singh of Bardi,** a Chandel Rajput, was born in 1871. The Thakur's ancestors held Bardi previous to the foundation of Rewah. In 1821 the district passed to Rewah, the Thakur being granted 75 villages with a revenue of Rs. 10,000 per annum for his maintenance.

(iii) *Non-Rajputs.*

1. **Raja Holkar Singh of Singhwara.** He is a Raj-gond by caste, and was born in 1866. His estates are valued at Rs. 16,000 per annum. The *jagir* was granted about 200 years ago. He is a *tazimi* Sardar.

2. **Sri Swami Janardhan Das Acharji of Lakshman Bagh.** He is the chief *Guru* and spiritual adviser. He

attends the temple and enjoys the income derived from land set apart for the upkeep of the shrine. This income is worth about Rs. 80,000 per annum. He succeeded to this post in 1854.

3. **Rai Bahadur Munshi Devi Prasad.** He was born in 1844 and has served the State in various capacities. In 1897 he was granted the title

of "Rai Bahadur" by the British Government. He is now Judicial Commissioner.

4. **Kunwar Ram Singh.** He is the eldest son of the present Raja of Bara in the Allahabad District. He was born in 1850 and has been in State employ since 1896.

5. **Lal Beni Bahadur Singh.** He is Revenue Commissioner. He is by caste a Baghel and was born in 1864.

6. **Rai Saheb Pandit Janki Prasad, M.A., LL.B.** He is Secretary to His Highness. By caste he is a Chaube Brahman of Firozabad. His uncle was assistant tutor to His Highness. He entered State service in 1896.

BARAUNDA (OR PATHAR KACHAR).

Area 218, Population 15,700, Revenue 15,000.

Raja Thakur Gaya Parshad Singh was born in 1865, succeeding in 1909.

By caste he is a Raghubansi Rajput. He enjoys a salute of nine guns.

Two cousins **Babu Durga Prasad Singh** and **Babu Bansdhari Singh** are his only near relatives.

Mir Abdul-wajid. He is the State Kamdar, a post he has held since 1892.

NAGOD.

Area 501, Population 67,000, Revenue 17.

Raja Jadavendra Singh, who is a Parihar Rajput, was born in 1856.

The Chief. He succeeded in 1874, receiving administrative powers in 1894. His powers were rescinded in 1894. He has married four times but has no son living. **Lal Bhargavendra Singh** is his adopted heir. The Chief is entitled to a salute of nine guns.

His nearest relatives are his first cousins **Lal Vishnudhat Singh** and

Relatives. **Lal Sheo Partap Singh.** By marriage the family is connected with Jaipur, Jodhpur, Udaipur, Rewah, Bikaner and Bundi.

Sardars.

The Sardars of note are eight in number.

1. **Lal Vishnudhat Singh of Jignahat.** The Thakur was born in 1904. He is a Parihar Rajput by caste. His estate, comprising seven villages, yields Rs. 4,000 per annum. He also receives a cash allowance of Rs. 2,400 per annum, but pays Rs. 860 per annum in *Ubari* and cesses. He has a son **Sheorajendra Singh**, born in 1879.

2. **Lal Bhagwat Partap Singh of Umrahat.** He is a Parihar Rajput and was born in 1866. He has five sons, the eldest **Ambika Pratap Singh** being born in 1882. His estate of 16 villages yields Rs. 9,200 per annum. The *Ubari* is assessed at Rs. 1,070 per annum.

3. **Lal Ram Ragho Singh of Pataura.** The Thakur, who is a Parihar, was born in 1853. He has two sons, the eldest **Ajodhiya Prasad Singh** being born in 1881. The estate, consisting of 17 villages, yields Rs. 8,500 per annum.

4. **Lal Sheo Narayan Singh of Piprokhar.** He is a Parihar Rajput. He was born in 1883. His estates are valued at Rs. 2,300 per annum, comprising 9 villages. His *Ubari* is assessed at Rs. 350 per annum.

5. **Lal Raghu Partap Singh of Lohraura.** He is a Parihar Rajput and was born in 1858. The estate comprises eight villages valued at Rs. 3,750 per annum. The *Ubari* is fixed at Rs. 886 per annum.

6. **Lal Mana Singh of Bhatanwara.** The Thakur, who is a Parihar, was born in 1848. He has two sons, of whom the eldest was born in 1882. His estate of 13 villages yields Rs. 4,600 per annum. The *Ubari* is fixed at Rs. 1,040. One of his ancestors was killed fighting in the Mutiny against the rebels and the family receives Rs. 40 per mensem as a grant from the British Government.

7. **Lal Kardmeshwar Parsad Singh of Surdalia.** The Thakur is a Parihar Rajput. He was born in 1869. He has four sons, of whom the eldest was born in 1895. His estate comprises 59 villages, with an income of Rs. 34,000 per annum, of which Rs. 2,620 are paid as *Ubari*.

8. **Hanuman Prasad,** a Kayasth by caste, is Diwan of Nagod and Kamdar of Jaso. He was appointed in 1906. Previous to this he was Mir Munshi in the Baghelkhand Agency.

MAIHAR.

Area 407, Population 63,700, Revenue 75,000.

Raja Randhir Singh lays claim to Kachhwaha descent, a claim which is not supported by any evidence and is absolutely denied by the Jaipur and other Kachhwaha families. He was born in 1865 and succeeded in 1908. The hereditary title of "Raja" was conferred in 1869. The Chief is entitled to a salute of nine guns. He has three sons **Brijnath Singh**, **Yadunath Singh** and **Brijdeo Singh**. **Lala Gur Parsad**, a Kayasth, is Diwan. There are no persons of importance in the State.

BHAISAUNDA.

Area 32, Population 4,000, Revenue 9,000.

Rao Bahadur Chhatarsal Prasad Chaube was born in 1873. He succeeded to the estate in 1885. In 1909 he was given the title of "Rao Bahadur."

He has two brothers, **Bharatju** and **Govind Parsad Chaube**.

JASO.

Area 74, Population 7,000, Revenue 23,000.

Diwan Jagatraj Singh is a Bundela by caste. He was born in 1860 and succeeded in 1889.

He has a son **Girwar Singh**, who was born in 1891, and is being educated at the Daly College. There are no persons of importance in the estate.

KANTA RAJAULA.

Area 13, Population 1,200, Revenue 2,000.

Rao Ram Prasad is a Kayasth by caste. He was born in 1870 and succeeded in 1892. He has a son **Radha Krishn**, born in 1892.

KOTHI.

Area 169, Population 19,000, Revenue 26,000.

Raja Avadhendra Bahadur Singh, a Baghela Rajput, was born in July 1871, succeeding in 1895. He married into the Chauhan family of Derah in the Sultanpur District of Oudh, and has three sons and two daughters. The eldest son **Sitaram Pratap Bahadur Singh** was born in 1893.

The Chief has an uncle **Lal Rampal Singh** living.

Lala Gajadhar Prasad. He is a Kayasth by caste and has been Diwan of the State since 1901. He was born in 1863.

PAHRA.

Area 27, Population 3,500, Revenue 13,000.

Rao Bahadur Radha Charan Chaube, a Brahman, was born in 1856, succeeding in 1868. The title of Rao Bahadur was conferred in 1898. He has two sons, the eldest of whom **Bans Gopal** was born in 1895.

PALDEO.

Area 28, Population 8,500, Revenue 26,000.

Rao Bahadur Jagatraj Chaube is a Brahman by caste. He was born in 1865 and succeeded in 1894. He has two sons, the eldest of whom **Govind Prasad** was born in 1897. He received the title of Rao Bahadur in 1903.

The Chief has three brothers younger than himself, **Jagannath Prasad**, **Baldeo Prasad** and **Bharatju**.

The eldest son is **Kamdar** of the estate.

SQAHAL.

Area 213, Population 37,000, Revenue 46,000.

Raja Bhagwat Raj Bahadur Singh is a Baghel Rajput, descended from **Fateh Singh**, son of **Maharaja Amar Singh** of Rewah. He was born in 1878, succeeding his father in 1899. He was given the title of "Raja" as

a personal honour in 1901. He married into the Majholi family of Gorakhpur and has one son born in 1903 and three daughters. His nearest relatives are his three brothers, **Bijai Bahadur Singh**, **Ranjit-indra Singh** and **Raghu Rajindra Singh**. The family has marriage connection with Jodhpur, Jaipur, Udaipur, Bikanir, and Nagod and with several leading families in British India.

The Sardars are all descendants of former Chiefs, and except the *Jagirdar* of Raigaon, all pay *Ubari*, a form of quit-rent.

1. **Lal Raghubansman Prasad Singh of Raigaon**. He is a Baghel, and was born in 1873. He succeeded in 1896. His estates, comprising 39 villages, yield Rs. 30,000 per annum. He pays cesses but no *Ubari*.

2. **Lal Radhkeshor Prasad Singh of Durjanpur**. He is a Baghel Rajput and was born in 1876. His estate is worth Rs. 20,000, and contains 42 villages. The income is shared by other members of the family. The Thakur succeeded in 1898. He has a son born in 1901.

TARAON ESTATE.

Area 26, Population 3,000, Revenue 10,000.

Brij Gopal Chaube, a Brahman, was born in 1864, and succeeded in 1895. He has an adopted son **Dariao Singh Chaube**.

THE BHOPAL AGENCY.

States.—Bhopal—Rajgarh—Narsinghgarh—Khilchipur.

Estates.—Basoda—Daria-Kheri—Dhabla Dhir—Dhabla Ghosi—Jabria Bhil—Dugri—Khajuria—Piplinagar—Kamalpur—Korwai—Muham-madgarh—Pathari—Ramgarh—Suthalia.

BHOPAL STATE.

Area 6,900, Population 665,900, Revenue 50'0.

Her Highness Sultan Jahan Begam, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., was born in 1858 and succeeded her mother Shah Jahan

The Chief.

in 1901. In 1875 she married Miyan Ahmed Ali Khan, who died in 1902. She has three sons, **Nawab Nasrulla Khan**, born in 1876; **Sahibzada Ubaidulla Khan**, born in 1878; and **Shahibzada Hamid Ullah Khan**, born in 1894. The Chief is entitled to a salute of 19 guns (21 in Bhopal territory).

Jagirdars, etc.

These are of three classes—(i) relatives of the Chief, (ii) feudatory land-holders, (iii) charitable and gratuitous allotment-holders.

(i) *Relatives of the Chief.*

There are 26 *jagirs* in this class. They pay no tribute to the Darbar.

1. **Nawab Muhammad Nasrulla Khan**, the eldest son of the present Chief, was born in 1876. He holds 56 villages in the Udepura, Diwanganj and Mardanpur *tahsils*, with an income of about Rs. 72,700 per annum. He has two sons, **Habib-ullah Khan** and **Rafiqullah Khan**.

2. **Colonel Sahibzada Hafiz Muhammad Ubaidullah Khan** was born in 1878. He holds a *jagir* of 63 villages in the Tal Mardanpur and Shahganj *tahsils*, worth Rs. 64,200 per annum. He has three sons, **Wahed-ul-Zafar**, **Sayyad-ul-Zafar** and **Rashid-ul-Zafar**.

3. **Sahibzada Muhammad Hamid-ullah Khan** was born in 1894. He holds 62 villages in the Diwanganj and Huzur *tahsils*, with a revenue of about Rs. 55,800 per annum.

4. **Mahmud Muhammad Khan** is a son of Bakshi Murawat Khan. He succeeded to his *jagir* on the death of his father in 1868. The estate comprises one village in Siwans *tahsil*, yielding about Rs. 1,000 per annum. His father was "Bakshi" or paymaster of the forces under Sikandar Begam.

5. **Sardar Bibi** is the widow of Nawab Baki Muhammad Khan. She holds a *jagir* of three villages in the Tal and Diwanganj *tahsils*, worth Rs. 2,390.

Baki Muhammad Khan was "Bakshi" of the State, and in 1855 married Begam Shah Jahan. He then received a *jagir* worth Rs. 87,000 per annum. At the time of this marriage Baki Muhammad Khan already had one wife, **Sardar Bibi**, the present *Jagirdar*, who was, at the death of Baki Muhammad Khan, granted a *jagir* of Rs. 6,000 per annum. Subsequently this was replaced by the present holding, which is worth Rs. 2,390 per annum.

Other members of this family also hold grants, the principal being :—

(i) **Mian Hai Muhammad Khan**, son of Latif Khan, the eldest son of Sardar Bibi. The *jagir*, which is worth Rs. 7,600 per annum, is shared with the holder's brothers and sisters.

(ii) **Abdul Samad Khan**, son of Majid Khan, the younger son of Sardar Bibi. The *jagir* is worth Rs. 3,100 per annum, and is shared by the holder's brothers and sisters.

6. **Mian Arjumand Muhammad Khan**, son of Yasin Muhammad Khan. He holds 19 villages in the Tal, Diwanganj, Dauraha Bilkisganj and Huzur *tahsils*. The *jagir* revenues are rated at Rs. 27,000 per annum.

7. **Yar Muhammad Khan**, son of Faujdar Muhammad Khan. His estate comprises 11 villages in the Dauraha, Bari, Bareli, Bilkisganj and Huzur *tahsils*, with a revenue of Rs. 13,600 per annum.

8. **Dost Muhammad Khan**, son of Yar Muhammad Khan, holds two villages, with an income of Rs. 2,000 per annum, in the *tahsils* of Bari and Bareli.

9. **Akbar Muhammad Khan**, son of Hatim Muhammad Khan, holds three villages in the Tal *tahsil*, with a revenue of Rs. 2,000 per annum.

10. **Imtiaz Muhammad Khan**, second son of Hatim Muhammad Khan. He holds three villages in the Tal *tahsil*, with an income of Rs. 1,900 per annum.

11. **Hamid Muhammad Khan**, son of Mizaj Muhammad Khan, holds three villages in the Tal *tahsil*, worth Rs. 2,300 per annum.

12. **Yakub Muhammad Khan**, son of Hatim Muhammad Khan, holds one village in Diwanganj *tahsil*, with an income of Rs. 1,000 per annum.

13. **Mubarak Muhammad Khan**, grandson of Hatim Muhammad Khan. He holds one village in the *tahsil* of Diwanganj, worth Rs. 1,000 per annum.

14. **Dost Muhammad Khan**, grandson of Hatim Muhammad Khan, holds one village in the Diwanganj *tahsil*. The income amounts to about Rs. 1,000 per annum.

15. **Najat Bibi** is the widow of Sabit Muhammad Khan. Her husband held a *jagir* worth Rs. 14,000 per annum. On his death it was divided up between his widow and children. The widow received a share worth Rs. 3,000 per annum, paying to each of the four sons Rs. 600 and each of the two daughters Rs. 120 as annuities out of the revenues. The other share was raised in value to Rs. 1,300 per annum and conferred on the eldest son Liakat Muhammad Khan.

16. **Liakat Muhammad Khan**, eldest son of Sabit Muhammad Khan. His *jagir* is worth Rs. 13,000 per annum. He pays annuities of Rs. 120 to Maryam Bibi and Yakut Begam and of Rs. 60 to Buddhan Bibi.

17. **Hasan Muhammad Khan**, son of Hafiz Muhammad Khan, holds one village in the Tal *tahsil*, with an annual revenue of Rs. 1,100.

18. **Anwar Jahan Begam**, daughter of Rashid Muhammad Khan, holds three villages in the Garhi *tahsil*, worth Rs. 1,400 per annum. She belongs to the Ambapani family.

19. **Akil Muhammad Khan**, son of Sher Muhammad Khan, holds nine villages in the Tal, Bilkisganj and Diwanganj *tahsils*. The revenues are worth Rs. 6,600 per annum.

20. **Nur Muhammad Khan**, a grandson of Munir Mahammad Khan, holds two villages in the Huzur and Diwanganj *tahsils*, with an income of Rs. 2,400 per annum.

21. **Hukum Bibi** is a daughter of **Shamsher Muhammad Khan** and holds eight villages in the **Raisen** and **Islamnagar tahsils**; the revenues of these villages are about Rs. 6,000 per annum.

22. **Jahangir Bibi**, daughter of **Sher Muhammad Khan**, holds 10 villages in the **Raisen tahsil**, with an income of Rs. 6,400 per annum.

23. **Fazil Muhammad Khan** is a son of **Nazir Muhammad Khan**. His estate, comprising two villages in the **Raisen tahsil**, yields an income of Rs. 2,000 per annum.

24. **Wilayat Muhammad Khan**, son of **Inayat Muhammad Khan**, holds one village in **Raisen tahsil**. The revenues amount to Rs. 1,100 per annum.

25. **Alamgir Muhammad Khan**, a son of **Dastgir Muhammad Khan**. His estate comprising nine villages in **Diwanganj tahsil**, which yields Rs. 6,000 per annum, is under attachment. The *Jagirdar's* father was an illegitimate son of **Nawab Jahangir Muhammad Khan** and caused trouble by opposing **Sikandar Begam**.

26. **Amir Dulhan**, widow of **Akbar Muhammad Khan**, holds five villages in the **lal tahsil**, with an income of Rs. 1,300 per annum.

(ii) *Jagirdar Feudatories.*

There are 51 holders in this class. Most of these estates were granted in the time of **Sikandar Begam**. The continuance of the *jagirs* is dependent on the loyalty and good behaviour of the holders. No rights of ownership exist, the *jagirs* being the property of the **Darbar**. On the death of a holder the *jagir* is *ipso facto* attached until the circumstances are inquired into and a fresh grant is made, under the same or new conditions of tenure. Tribute where payable is fixed at 25 per cent. on the assessed revenue of the holding.

Ordinarily, in the case of **Musalmans** the *jagir* is divided in accordance with **Muhammadan Law**, in the case of a **Hindu** the rule of **primogeniture** is followed.

1. **Rao Bahadur Thakur Chhatar Sal of Mangalgarh**. The **Thakur**, who was born in 1861, holds 18 villages in **Nazirabad tahsil**. The revenues of the estate are worth Rs. 21,300 per annum. The family were in possession when the **Berasia District** was granted to the State in 1860 and the *jagir* was continued to the holder. He is by caste a **Solanki Rajput**.

2. **Thakur Dhiraj Singh of Kolukheri**. The **Thakur**, who was born in 1845, is a **Solanki Rajput**. He holds 10 villages in **Berasia** and **Nazirabad tahsils**, with an income of Rs. 10,600. His family were holding when the district was made over to **Bhopal**.

3. **Thakur Karan Singh of Garhia.** He is by caste a Solanki Rajput. His estate comprises five villages in Nazirabad *tahsil*, with an income of Rs. 7,200 per annum. His family was holding when this district was made over to the Darbar. He was born in 1865. Family dissensions in this case have necessitated the division of the estate into two shares, the other portion being held by Isri Singh, Madan Singh and Piare Singh.

4. **Thakur Isri Singh of Garhia.** As noted in No. 3 the dissensions in this family necessitated the allotment of a separate share to the younger sons. It comprises five villages in Nazirabad *tahsil*, with an income of Rs. 6,900 per annum. His brothers Madan and Piare Singh are co-sharers. The Thakur was born in 1872.

5. **Thakur Bijai Singh of Sindhaura.** He is a Solanki Rajput, and was born in 1873. His estate lies in the Nazirabad *tahsil*, and consists of three villages worth Rs. 4,300 per annum. He has a son Abhai Singh, born in 1903. The holding was in existence when Berasia was made over to the State.

6. **Mussammat Thakurain Kachhwahi of Berasia.** The Thakurain, who was born in 1841, is the widow of Nirbhai Singh. The estate, which comprises one village in Nazirabad *tahsil*, has an income of Rs. 2,600 per annum.

7. **Thakur Karan Singh of Bhagwai.** A Solanki Rajput. He was born in 1884. His estate comprises two villages in the Nazirabad *tahsil*, with an income of Rs. 1,300 per annum.

8. **Thakur Bairisal of Devipura.** The Thakur, who is a Solanki, was born in 1838. His estate, comprising three villages in the Devipura *tahsil*, is worth Rs. 1,200 per annum.

9. **Thakur Bhupal Singh of Larkoi.** The Thakur is a Khati Rajput and was born in 1867. He holds 14 villages in the Chhipaner, Mardanpur and Jetari *tahsils*, with a revenue of Rs. 24,500 per annum. Certain co-sharers receive Rs. 7,900 per annum. The Thakur has two sons, Sukpal Singh and Manorat Singh.

10. **Raja Nirbhai Singh of Daulatpur.** The Thakur is a Rathor Rajput, and was born in 1884. He holds 19 villages in the Ichhawar and Ashta *tahsils*, with a revenue of Rs. 18,100 per annum, of which Rs. 8,400 is paid to co-sharers.

11. **Thakur Umrao Sahai of Satdeo.** He is a Raj-gond and was born in 1856. His estate comprises 15 villages with an income of Rs. 12,600 per annum, of which Rs. 5,900 are received by the Thakur and the rest by co-sharers. He has a son Newal Sahi.

12. **Thakur Ghansham Sahi of Sirman.** The Thakur is a Raj-gond by caste and was born in 1866. His estate lies in the Silwani and

Siwans *tahsils*, comprising 19 villages with a revenue of Rs. 11,200 per annum.

13. Raja Jaswant Singh of Chanotia. The Thakur, who is a Raj-gond, was born in 1890. He holds 23 villages in the Silwani and Jaithari *tahsils*, with an income of Rs. 8,900 per annum.

14. Thakur Himmat Singh of Chanolia. He is Raj-gond by caste. The Thakur holds 23 villages in the Silwani and Jaithari *tahsils*, with an income of Rs. 8,900 per annum.

15. Thakur Raghunath Singh of Dauraha. The Thakur, who is a Bhati Rajput, was born in 1853. He holds two villages in the Dauraha and Devipur *tahsils*, yielding Rs. 4,300 per annum, from which the sum of Rs. 2,600 is paid to co-sharers. He has two sons, Kesri Singh and Sobhai Singh.

16. Raja Lachhman Singh of Gorakhpur. The Thakur, who is a Raj-gond, was born in 1844 and holds four villages in Deori *tahsil*. His income amounts to Rs. 3,200 per annum, of which Rs. 400 are paid to co-sharers. He has two sons, Dalip Singh and Bijai Singh.

17. Thakur Dungar Singh of Chandbar. The Thakur is a Solanki Rajput. He was born in 1877. The estate, which consists of five villages in Devipura *tahsil*, yields a revenue of Rs. 4,000 per annum. He has two brothers Newal Singh and Sheonath Singh. Certain co-sharers receive Rs. 500 per annum from the estate.

18. Thakur Jagannath Singh of Rampura. The Thakur, who holds three villages in the Ashta *tahsil*, was born in 1900. The revenues of the estate amount to Rs. 2,800 per annum, Rs. 500 per annum going to co-sharers.

19. Thakur Mukand Singh of Jasupura. The Thakur was born in 1881. His estate, comprising 10 villages in Ashta *tahsil*, yields Rs. 2,600 per annum, co-sharers receiving Rs. 580.

20. Thakurain Firuz Kunwar of Bari. She is a Raj-gond and was born in 1883. She is the daughter and sole survivor of the family of Maharaj Sahi. The estate of two villages in Bari *tahsil* yields a revenue of Rs. 1,400 per annum.

21. Mufti Faiz-ulla Khan Sayyad. The Thakur is the son of Muft Sayyad Rasul Muhammad and was born in 1876. The estate is worth Rs. 5,900 per annum.

22. Lala Sheo Parsad of Bhopal. The Thakur, who was born in 1896, together with his sister Rukma Bai, born in 1892, jointly hold four villages in Dauraha *tahsil*, with an income of Rs. 5,700 per annum.

23. **Thakurain Khushal Bai.** The Thakurain is related to the holder in No. 22, having on the original holder's death received as her share three villages in the Dauraha and Islamnagar *tahsils*, with an income of Rs. 2,700 per annum. She was born in 1881. The estate is under attachment.

24. **Rao Amar Singh of Jasmat.** He is by caste a Sendha Rajput and was born in 1871. His estate, consisting of six villages in Ashta *tahsil*, is worth Rs. 5,600 per annum, of which Rs. 2,600 per annum go to certain co-sharers.

25. **Muhammad Kasim Khan of Bhopal.** He is an Ansari Shaikh and was born in 1882. His estate of one village, lying in Bilkisganj *tahsil*, yields Rs. 3,900 per annum. It was part of a large holding or group of holdings in the family, of which the revenues at one time amounted to Rs. 28,300 per annum.

26. **Mussamat Umrao Jahan of Bhopal.** She is a member of the family of No. 25. On the readjustment of the large estates acquired by the family she received four villages in Bilkisganj and Diwanganj *tahsils*, with an income of Rs. 3,400 per annum. She was born in 1854.

27. **Mian Muhammad Umar of Bhopal.** He is Killadar of the Fatehgarh fort at Bhopal. He was born in 1854. His estates, which lie in Diwanganj *tahsil*, comprise four villages with an income of Rs. 2,200 per annum. He is a member of the same family as Nos. 25-27.

28. **Mian Muhammad Ishaq of Bhopal.** He is of the same family as No. 25. He was born in 1841 and holds one village in Bilkisganj *tahsil*, worth Rs. 2,200 per annum.

29. **Mian Muhammad Ibrahim of Bhopal.** Also of the same family as No. 25. He was born in 1871. The estate comprises two villages in Bilkisganj and Bamori *tahsil*, worth Rs. 2,200 per annum. He has two sons, Shaikh Daud and Shaikh Abba.

30. **Mussamat Kulsum Jahan of Bhopal.** A member of the same family as No. 25. She was born in 1856 and holds five villages in Bilkisganj *tahsil*. The revenues amount to Rs. 4,400 per annum.

31. **Mian Nurul Hasan Khan,** a son of Nawab Siddiq Hasan Khan by another wife. He was born in 1866. He holds six villages in the Raisen *tahsil*, with an income of Rs. 3,000 per annum. Estate now under attachment.

32. **Mian Ali Hasan,** a son of Nawab Siddiq Hasan Khan. He was born in 1871. His estate of four villages, with an income of Rs. 2,900 per annum, lies in Raisen *tahsil*. He has a son Isra-ul-Hasan Khan. Estate under attachment.

33. **Thakur Bharat Singh of Barkhola.** The Thakur, who is a Sendha Rajput, holds five villages in the Ashta *tahsil*. He was born in 1884. His income amounts to Rs. 1,800 per annum. He has a son **Madho Singh**.

34. **Thakur Chhatar Singh of Belpan.** The Thakur is a son of No. 35. He and his brother Sher Singh jointly enjoy a *jagir* of two villages in Jawar *tahsil*, worth Rs. 1,800 per annum. The Thakurs were born respectively in 1851 and 1861.

35. **Thakur Chhatar Sahi of Banchor.** The Thakur was born in 1871. His estates comprise five villages in Raisen *tahsil*, with an income of Rs. 1,800 per annum. He has three sons, **Kamod Sahi, Har Sahi and Prem Sahi**.

36. **Thakur Mardan Singh of Bargaman.** The Thakur, who is a Lodhi, was born in 1856. He holds one village in Siwans *tahsil*, worth Rs. 1,200 per annum.

37. **Thakur Gajraj Singh of Sonari.** The Thakur, who was born in 1871, holds two villages in Diwanganj *tahsil*, worth Rs. 1,200 per annum.

38. **Munshi Bisheshar Dayal of Bhopal.** The Munshi, who was born in 1897, holds one village in Raisen *tahsil*, with a revenue of Rs. 1,200 per annum.

39. **Mussamat Bari Bai of Berasia.** She is the widow of Thakur Daulat Singh Rathor. She holds one village in Berasia *tahsil*, with a revenue of Rs. 1,100 per annum. She was born in 1874 and has two sons, **Munne Singh and Ranjit Singh**.

40. **Thakur Nannu Sahi of Bhaironda.** The Thakur is a Raj-gond and was born in 1864. His estate comprises three villages in Bilkisganj, Mardanpur and Chhipaner *tahsils*, with an income of Rs. 600 per annum. He has two sons, **Bare Lal and Chhote Lal**.

41. **Bahadur Shah Khan of Bhopal.** His estate of one village in Bamhori *tahsil* is worth Rs. 1,100 per annum.

42. **Thakur Umrao Singh of Babcha.** The Thakur, who was born in 1851, holds six villages in the Ashta and Jawar *tahsils*, with a revenue of Rs. 5,600 per annum.

43. **Kazi Abdul Samad of Dauraha.** The Kazi, who was born in 1855, holds one village in Dauraha *tahsil*. The revenues amount to Rs. 2,200 per annum. Co-sharers receive Rs. 330 per annum from this sum.

44. **Nand Kishor of Ashta.** He was born in 1877. He holds one village in Ashta *tahsil*, with an income of Rs. 1,800 per annum. Two co-sharers receive Rs. 200 per annum between them out of the revenues. The holders' ancestors were Chaudhris of the district. Under attachment at present.

45. **Nathmal Chaudhri of Khajuria.** He was born in 1878 and holds one village in Ashta *tahsil*, worth Rs. 1,700 per annum; out of its revenues Rs. 110 per annum is paid to co-sharers. He is by caste an Audambar Brahman.

46. **Mussamat Kaisar Bai of Sehore.** She is the widow of Bakshi Lal, and holds one village with an income of Rs. 1,400 per annum, paying Rs. 600 to co-sharers. She was born in 1874. Her husband was Chaudhri. Under attachment.

47. **Munna Bai of Ashta.** Beni Ram, her father, was Kanungo. The holder, who was born in 1851, has one village in Ashta *tahsil*, with an income of Rs. 1,300 per annum.

48. **Lila Krishna of Dauraha.** He was born in 1874. His estate consists of two villages in Dauraha *tahsil*, yielding Rs. 1,200 per annum. He has two sons, Har Charan and Ram Charan. He was a Kanungo.

49. **Kanhaiya Lal of Sehore.** He is by caste a Kayasth. His estate of one village lies in Sehore *tahsil* and yields Rs. 1,000 per annum, of which part is paid to co-sharers.

50. **Abdul Latif Khan of Bhopal.** He is an Afghan, and was born in 1872. His estate comprises two villages in Tal *tahsil*, with an annual income of Rs. 1,100.

51. **Najib Khan of Bhopal.** He is an Afghan. He was born in 1834. He holds one village in the Bilkisganj *tahsil*, worth Rs. 1,000 per annum.

(iii) *Charitable and gratuitous allotments.*

There are 11 holdings in this class.

1. **Sayad Niaz Ahmad of Bhopal.** The holder, who was born in 1858, has one village in Diwanganj *tahsil*, with an income of Rs. 3,000 per annum, of which he receives Rs. 1,200 per annum, the rest going to a co-sharer. He has four sons.

2. **Chotai Vallabha, a Gusain, who holds one village in Bari tahsil,** worth Rs. 1,300 per annum.

3. **Baiju Gusain of Bhojpur.** The holder was born in 1846. He succeeded as the *Chela* of the previous incumbent Kailas Gusain. The estate comprising two villages in Tal *tahsil* is worth Rs. 1,100 per annum.

4. **Sayad Muhammad Masud and Sayad Muhammad Tahur.** They are the sons of Mahmud Usman popularly called the "Pirzada". They were born in 1883 and 1894 respectively. The estate of two villages in Raisen *tahsil* is worth Rs. 1,100 per annum.

5. **Ghulam Ali Shah Khan.** He is a son of Hasan Shah, who performed religious offices for the State. The estate comprises one village in Berasia *tahsil*, with an income of Rs. 1,000 per annum. The holder was born in 1875.

6. **Maulvi Muhammad Ismail of Bhopal.** He was born in 1831. He holds one village in the Jethari *tahsil*, yielding Rs. 1,700 per annum. His brother is a co-sharer, receiving Rs. 870 per annum. The grandfather of the holder was State *Mufti*.

7. **Hira Singh of Naigarhi.** He is by caste an Ahir and was born in 1886. He holds four villages in Siwans *tahsil*, with an income of Rs. 5,000 per annum. The holding originally stood at Rs. 8,000. On the death of the present holder's father Rao Mazbut Singh it was partitioned between the three sons and a widow. Two of the sons, Hanwant Singh and Bhauwa Singh, joined a band of dacoits and caused much trouble for which their shares were confiscated. The widow receives Rs. 2,800 per annum.

8. **Partab Singh.** He holds two villages in the Ichhawa *tahsil*, with a revenue of Rs. 1,500 per annum. Co-sharers receive Rs. 490 per annum. The present holder was born in 1881. He is a Raj-gond.

9. **Abdul Hafiz of Bhopal.** He holds one village in Huzur *tahsil*, with an income of Rs. 700 per annum. He was born in 1875.

10. **Sher Singh of Berasia.** He holds one village in Berasia *tahsil*, worth Rs. 1,100 per annum.

11. **Abdul Hakim, Mumtaz Bibi and Siraj Dulhan.** They hold a *jagir* of three villages in the Diwanganj, Tal and Raisen *tahsils*, worth Rs. 1,000 per annum, of which the two ladies receive a share of Rs. 290 per annum each.

RAJGARH.

Area 940 ; Population 88,400 ; Revenue 50.

His Highness Raja Sir Bane Singh, K.C.I.E., is by caste an Umat

Chief.

Rajput. He was born in 1856, succeeding his nephew in 1902. He has no near relatives. The

Chief is entitled to a salute of 11 guns. His son **Kunwar Birendra Singh**, born in 1892, is studying at the Daly College.

Sardars, etc.

The persons of note in the State are given below :—

1. **Maharaj Ranjit Singh of Silkhera.** He is a descendant of Rawat Partab Singh. He was born in 1847 and succeeded in 1900. His estate comprises seven villages and yields Rs. 10,000 per annum. He pays Rs. 501 to the Darbar as tribute. He has lately died and his widow enjoys the income.

2. **Maharaj Balwant Singh of Barreri.** He is descended from Rawat Jagat Singh and was born in 1854. He succeeded to his estate in 1891. He has one son **Partab Singh** born in 1884. The *jagir*, which consists of one village, is worth Rs. 1,200 per annum. A *tanka* of Rs. 633 is paid yearly.

3. **Maharaj Mehtab Singh and Maharaj Lachhman Singh of Bergia.** These Thakurs are descendants of Zorawar Singh, a brother of Rawat Jagat Singh. They share the revenues of one village worth Rs. 1,200 per annum, Mehtab Singh receiving Rs. 450 and his brother the remainder. Mehtab Singh has a son **Mokam Singh**, and Lachhman Singh a son **Isher Singh**. *Tanka* of Rs. 191 is paid.

4. **Maharaj Mor Singh of Sandarpura.** He is descended from Rawat Jagat Singh. He holds an estate worth Rs. 3,000 per annum and pays Rs. 189 in *tanka*. He has three sons, the eldest **Manwat Singh** being born in 1896.

5. **Maharaj Ishri Singh of Narya Beh.** He traces descent from Budh Singh, son of Rawat Jagat Singh. He holds an estate with an income of Rs. 1,900 per annum, of which Rs. 115 is paid in *tanka* yearly. He was born in 1854. He has a son **Lal Singh**, born in 1886.

6. **Maharaj Karan Singh of Kandyakheri.** He is descended from Ajit Singh, younger brother of Jagat Singh. His estate is worth Rs. 400 per annum, of which Rs. 157 is paid as *tanka*. He has a son **Lal Singh**, born in 1886.

7. **Thakur Chhatar Sal Singh of Orpur.** He traces descent from Rawat Chhatar Singh. His estate is worth Rs. 3,000 per annum, of which Rs. 642 is paid as *tanka*. He succeeded in 1904.

8. **Thakur Madan Singh of Kishengarh.** The Thakur, who was born in 1891, holds an estate worth Rs. 5,000 per annum, paying Rs. 303 in *tanka*. This family is an off-shoot of that of No. 7.

9. **Thakur Fateh Singh of Bareth.** The Thakur holds one village with an income of Rs. 2,000. He pays Rs. 215 as *tanka*. His family is a branch of that of No. 7. The Thakur, who was born in 1863, succeeded in 1888. He has two sons.

10. **Thakur Kishor Singh of Pura.** The Pura Thakur is also descended from the same stock as No. 7. He holds an estate worth Rs. 2,200 per annum, paying Rs. 501 as *tanka*. He was born in 1861, succeeding in 1891. He has one son **Man Singh**, born in 1895.

11. **Thakur Surajmal of Parli.** He is a descendant of Rawat Krishnaji. His estate is worth Rs. 700 per annum, out of which he pays Rs. 129 as *tanka*. He was born in 1848, succeeding in 1865. He has a son **Dariao Singh**, born in 1880.

12. **Thakur Jujhar Singh and Kesri Singh of Silpati.** They are descended from Rawat Krishnaji. They share an estate with an income of Rs. 2,800 per annum, paying Rs. 601 as *tanka*. Jujhar Singh was born in 1863, succeeding in 1901. His eldest son Chain Singh was born in 1882. Kesri Singh was born in 1885.

13. **Thakur Karan Singh of Sanwasi.** The Thakur is a Kachhwaha Rajput, his family being connected by marriage with that of the Chief. He was born in 1863 and succeeded in 1888. His estates are worth Rs. 3,000 per annum, and he pays Rs. 150 in *tanka*. He has a son Sheo Singh, born in 1888.

14. **Thakur Sultan Singh of Rai Puria.** The Thakur, who is a Khichi Chauhan, was born in 1868 and succeeded by adoption. His estate is valued at Rs. 3,000 per annum, Rs. 901 being paid as *tanka*.

15. **Thakur Birdh Singh of Lasurlia Pata.** He is a Bhatti Rajput, who migrated from Rajputana in 1893. His father was granted this *jagir* of Rs. 1,800 per annum. He pays Rs. 801 as *tanka*. He was born in 1863. The family is connected by marriage with the Chief.

16. **Thakur Sambat Singh of Hataikhera.** The Thakur is a Bhatti Rajput whose father came to Rajgarh in 1860 and was granted the *jagir* worth Rs. 700 per annum, *tanka* being fixed at Rs. 45. His family is connected through marriage with that of the Chief.

17. **Thakur Dhul Singh of Phulkheri.** He is a Bhatti Rajput. His family is connected by marriage with the ruling family. His estate, which was granted to his father, is worth Rs. 800 per annum, *tanka* being fixed at Rs. 45. The Thakur was born in 1888, succeeding in 1892.

18. **Thakur Parbat Singh of Gehunkheri.** He is a Jhala Rajput, and received his holding in 1891. His estates yield Rs. 1,000 per annum, and *tanka* is fixed at Rs. 333. He was born in 1832, and has a son living, Ramnath Singh, who was born in 1888.

19. **Thakur Raghunath Singh of Gugarya.** The Thakur, who is a Rathor Rajput, is a member of the Bagli family (see page 101). His father's sister married Rawat Newal Singh. The *jagir*, which is worth Rs. 900 per annum, with a *tanka* fixed at Rs. 62, was granted in 1875. The Thakur was born in 1863 and succeeded in 1903. He has two sons, the eldest of whom, Devi Singh, was born in 1885.

20. **Thakur Ram Singh of Kila Borkhandi.** This holding is one of the earliest in the State. Ram Singh succeeded by adoption. He is companion of Kunwar Birendra Singh at the Daly College. He holds 27 villages worth Rs. 6,000 per annum, paying a *tanka* of Rs. 1,501 yearly.

21. **Thakur Lachhman Singh of Tomria Barodia.** Of the same family as No. 7. He holds two villages yielding Rs. 1,600 a year, and paying Rs. 251 as *tanka*. He is still a minor.

22. **Rao Man Singh of Ramgarh.** He is a Chauhan Rajput. The *jagir* was granted to Rao Jai Singh in 1784 by Rawat Hamir Singh. The Thakur was born in 1839, succeeding in 1864. The income is Rs. 1,100 a year, Rs. 50 being paid as *tanka*. The family is connected by marriage with the Chief.

23. **Thakur Bhawani Singh of Bisonia,** a Rathor Rajput. The *jagir* dates from Rawat Mohan Singh's time; it is worth Rs. 9,800 a year and pays Rs. 1,101 as *tanka*. His eldest son **Umrao Singh** was born in 1889.

Other minor *Jagirdars* who may be mentioned are: **Rao Bapu Sahib of Amder**; **Lachhman Das of Raghunathgarh**, manager of the State temple; **Pandit Sadashiv Raoji of Bejai**, the State Astrologer; **Pandit Ram Adharji of Talaora**, family guru to the Chief; **Pandit Raja Ram of Pilukheri**, priest; **Purohit Suraj Lal of Mohanpura**; **Munshi Mahbub Ali Khan of Berasia**, whose grandfather was Superintendent of the State; **Ram Chandra of Jarkhariakheri**, the son of former Diwan; **Gulab Rai of Niwani**, grandson of a former Diwan.

Rai Bahadur Lala Bisheshar Nath. He is a Khatri by caste, and has held the post of Diwan since 1902. He was previously employed in the Public Works Department of the British Government, in various posts in the Indore State and as Minister of Dewas, Senior Branch. He received the Kaisar-i-Hind (2nd class) in 1900 and his title in 1907.

NARSINGHGARH STATE.

Area 741 ; Population 82,000 ; Revenue 5'0.

His Highness Raja Arjun Singh, who is an Umat Rajput, was born on 10th January 1887, and succeeded in 1895. He is a son of Thakur Moti Singh of Bhatkhera.

His only near relative is his father. The Chief is entitled to a salute of 11 guns. He has a son **Kunwar Vikram Singh**, born in 1909, and a brother **Ram Singh** and three half-brothers, **Sajjan Singh**, **Mul Singh** and **Prabhunath Singh**.

The Sardars are of two classes, *Bhai-band* or descendants of the ruling family, and *Umraos*. Succession is by primogeniture.

1. **Thakur Dalpat Singh of Bhatkhera.** He is a cousin of the Chief. He holds 12 villages worth Rs. 12,000 per annum, and pays Rs. 454 in *tanka*. The Thakur, who was born in 1893, succeeded in 1898.

2. **Thakur Sardar Singh of Tori.** He is a Khichi Rajput, whose ancestors served the State in early days. He has the privilege of making the "Tilak" on the forehead of the Chief at his installation. The estate,

of six villages, yields Rs. 9,900 per annum, *tanka* being levied at the rate of Rs. 329 per annum. He was born in 1885, succeeding in 1892.

3. **Thakur Moti Singh of Bhatkhera.** The Thakur is the father of the present Chief. He holds no villages, but has the status of Sardar owing to his relationship to the Chief.

4. **Thakur Bane Singh of Ronsla.** He is an Umat Rajput, being descended from Diwan Dudaji. He holds one village yielding Rs. 6,000 per annum. His *tanka* is fixed at Rs. 758 per annum. He was born in 1872, succeeding in 1896, and has three sons, of whom the eldest, Takht Singh, was born in 1898.

5. **Thakur Amar Singh of Borkhera.** He is by caste an Umat Rajput, being a descendant of a son of Rawat Kishen Singh. His estate is worth Rs. 7,400 per annum and pays Rs. 521 as *tanka*. The Thakur, who was born in 1862, succeeded in 1887. His eldest son, Debi Singh, was born in 1887.

6. **Thakur Chhatar Sal of Pathari.** The Thakur is an Umat Rajput descended from a son of Rawat Kishen Singh. He was born in 1873 and succeeded in 1907. His estate is worth Rs. 4,200 per annum, and pays a *tanka* of Rs. 615. The Thakur has a son Dhirat Singh, born in 1887.

7. **Thakur Gordhan Singh of Gugahera.** He is a Jhala Rajput. He holds an estate worth Rs. 3,000 per annum, and pays Rs. 236 as *tanka*. Born in 1856, he succeeded on adoption in 1888.

8. **Thakur Ajit Singh of Mundla.** The Thakur, who belongs to the same family as No. 4, is an Umat. He was born in 1854, succeeding in 1891. His estate is valued at Rs. 3,000 per annum, *tanka* being fixed at Rs. 203. He has a son Bajai Singh, born in 1895.

9. **Thakur Madan Singh of Kankaria.** He is a Khichi Rajput whose ancestor served the State. Born in 1874, he succeeded in 1897. His estate is worth Rs. 2,400 per annum, *tanka* being fixed at Rs. 262. He has a son, Kishor Singh, born in 1895.

10. **Thakur Karan Singh of Parlia.** The Thakur, who is a member of the Bhatkhera family (see No. 1), was born in 1849 and succeeded in 1897. His estates are valued at Rs. 800 per annum and his *tanka* is fixed at Rs. 139. He has several sons, the eldest of whom, Chhatar Sal, was born in 1888.

11. **Thakur Nawal Singh of Jharkia.** The Thakur, who is a scion of the Bhatkhera house (see No. 1), was born in 1853 and succeeded in 1863. His estate is rated at Rs. 600 per annum, his *tanka* being fixed at Rs. 143. His eldest son was convicted of dacoity. His second son Karan Singh was born in 1885.

12. **Maharaj Gordhan Singh.** He is an illegitimate son of Raja Hanwant Singh. He was born in 1865 and was granted the estate in 1887. The revenues amount to Rs. 2,800 per annum, *tanka* being levied at Rs. 100. He has two sons, the eldest, **Onkar Singh**, being born in 1888.

13. **Maharaj Madho Singh.** He is also an illegitimate son of Raja Hanwant Singh. He was born in 1872 and received three villages with a revenue of Rs. 2,300 per annum in 1892. He pays Rs. 82 in *tanka*. He has a son **Kishor Singh**, born in 1900.

14. **Muhammad Umar Khan of Dhanora.** He is of Pathan extraction. His family has long been in State service and two members were killed with Chain Singh in 1824. The estate comprises one village with a rent roll of Rs. 1,100 per annum, the *tanka* being fixed at Rs. 641. The *Jagirdar* was born in 1866, succeeding in 1903.

15. **Thakur Mor Singh of Hinoti.** He is a Bhatti Rajput. He holds one village worth Rs. 900 per annum and pays Rs. 59 as *tanka*. He also holds land in the Jaisalmir State. He was born in 1848, succeeding in 1885.

16. **Thakur Jujhar Singh of Karlawad.** The Thakur, who is a Jhala Rajput, was born in 1844 and succeeded in 1867. His family have long served the Darbar.

The estate is valued at Rs. 1,300 per annum, the *tanka* payable being Rs. 476 per annum. He has two sons, of whom the eldest **Bairisal** was born in 1868.

Maharaj Lachhman Das. He is a Viragi Nihang and is the Chief's family guru. He holds land worth Rs. 5,000 per annum. He was born in 1849.

Officials.

Bareth Pirdan of Madora. He is the State Charan. He holds lands of the value of Rs. 2,800.

Rao Raghunath Singh. He is a Rao by caste and is a family bard. He was born in 1868.

Munshi Durga Sahai. He is a Kayasth by caste. In 1903 he became Superintendent of this State and in 1909 Diwan. He was previously in the head-quarters office at Indore. He was born in 1866.

KHILCHIPUR STATE.

Area 273 ; Population 31,000 ; Revenue 1-14.

Rao Bahadur Durjan Sal Singh, who is a Khichi Chauhan, was born in 1897, succeeding in 1908. He is studying at the Daly College. The Chief is entitled to a salute of nine guns.

The Chief has two uncles, **Maharaj Karan Singh** and **Maharaj Hate Singh**, living.

There are 43 *Jagirdars* in the State, most of whom are Khichi Chauhans, but they possess only small insignificant holdings.

BASODA.

Area 40 ; Population 4,890 ; Revenue 19,000.

Nawab Haidar Ali Khan, who was born in 1854, succeeded in 1896. He has married three times; first a daughter of a Chief of Kurwai, secondly a sister of the Muhammadgarh Chief and thirdly a cousin of his own. He has three sons of whom the eldest, **Muhammad Ayub Khan**, was born in 1877, **Muhammad Ishaq Ali Khan** in 1887 and **Muhammad Safdar Khan** in 1888.

The Nawab has a brother **Muhammad Usuf Ali Khan** living.

DARIA KHERI.

Area 6 ; Population 440 ; Revenue 7,500.

Thakur Sambhu Singh is a Bargujar and succeeded in 1906. The estate contains two villages with an income of Rs. 7,500 per annum.

DHABLA DHIR.

Area 12 ; Population 1,800 ; Revenue 10,000.

Thakur Ishri Singh, a Bargujar, succeeded in 1907 to his estate which comprises (including Kakarkheri) three villages, with an income of Rs. 10,000 per annum.

DHABLA GHOSI.

Area 6 ; Population 660 ; Revenue 9,500.

Thakur Chand Singh is a Bargujar. He succeeded to his possessions in 1902. The estate contains four villages with a revenue of Rs. 9,500 per annum.

THE PINDARA JAGIRS.

Area 9 ; Population 2,260 ; Revenue 11,000.

These *jagirs* were acquired by the descendants of the Pindara leader Chitu. The holdings comprise four estates. The holders are Musalmans. Jabria Bhil (including Jabri) is held by **Mian Yusuf Muhammad Khan**, who succeeded in 1888; Dugri estate by **Mian Khuda Baksh**, who succeeded in 1883; Khajuria by **Mian Karim Baksh**, who succeeded in 1863; and Piplianagar by two co-sharers **Mian Yusuf Muhammad** and **Mian Sultan Muhammad**, who succeeded respectively in 1894 and 1903 to their shares.

The *jagirs* total five villages, of which Jabria Bhil comprises $2\frac{1}{2}$, Piplianagar $\frac{1}{2}$, and the rest 1 each.

KURWAI STATE.

Area 11 ; Population 13,600 ; Revenue 37,000.

Nawab Sarwar Ali Khan was born in 1901 and succeeded in 1906 on the death of his father **Nawab Yakub Ali Khan**.

The only *jagir* in the State is held by **Pandita Janki Bai**, widow of **Bhau Raghunath Rao**. The grant was originally made under the Peshwa's orders as recompense for a murder.

KAMALPUR.

Area 8; Population 580; Revenue 11,000.

Thakur Singh is a Bargujar by caste. Born in he succeeded in . The estate, of 7 villages, produces an income of Rs. 11,000 per annum.

MUHAMMADGARH.

Area 29; Population 2,900; Revenue 7,000.

Nawab Muhammad Hatim Kuli Khan was born in 1864 and succeeded in 1896. He has married three times and has four sons: **Muhammad Siddiq Kuli Khan**, born in 1891; **Wahid Kuli Khan** in 1895; **Sardar Kuli Khan** in 1898; and **Masud Kuli Khan** in 1903.

Two *Jagirdars*, who are members of the ruling family, hold estates—**Hakim Kuli Khan** and **Sarfraz Muhammad Khan**.

PATHARI.

Area 29; Population 2,700; Revenue 9,000.

Nawab Muhammad Abdul Karim Khan was born in 1850 and succeeded in 1859. He has been deprived of administrative powers. He has twice married and has one son, **Muhammad Abdul Rahim Khan**, born in 1872.

Two *jagirs* exist in the State, one being held by **Hamid Muhammad Khan**, who is descended from **Nawab Murid Khan** of Bhopal, and **Diwan Raghunath Singh**, who held land previous to the founding of the State.

RAMGARH.

Revenue 8,000.

Rao Man Singh, a Rathor Rajput, born in 1848, succeeded in 1863. The Rao holds no villages, but receives certain payments.

SADANKHERI.

Area 2; Population 600; Revenue 2,000.

Thakur Jaswant Singh, a Bargujar, succeeded in 1898. He enjoys an income of about Rs. 2,000 per annum.

THE BHOPAWAR AGENCY.

States.—Dhar—Jhabua—Barwani—Ali Rajpur.

Estates.—Bakhtgarh—Barkhera, Bara (B)—Barkhera, Chota (B)—Bharud-pura (B)—Chiktiabar (B)—Dhotria—Garhi (B)—Jamnia (B)—Jobat—Kachhi Baroda—Kali Baori (B)—Kathiawara—Kothide (B)—Kathoria (B)—Multhan—Nimkhera (B)—Rajgarh (B)—Ratanmal—Manpur Pargana.

(The Bhumias (B) are kept in one group at the end.)

DHAR STATE.

Area 1,413; Population 1,42,000; Revenue 9.0.

His Highness Udaji Rao Ponwar was born on October 3rd, 1886,

The Chief.

and succeeded (on adoption) in 1898 as a minor, receiving administrative powers in 1907. He is the son of Sambhaji Rao (Aba Sahib) of Malan. He was educated at the Daly College, Indore, and afterwards privately. The Chief enjoys a salute of 15 guns. He is a Maratha.

His Highness has one half-brother Setu Ram Sahib living. By marriage he is connected with the Sawantwadi (Bombay)

Near relatives.

family. More remote relationship exists with the house of Dewas and the Supekar Ponwars in the Dekhan.

The personages of importance in the State fall into five groups:—

(i) Relatives of the Chief, (ii) Mankaris, Sardars and persons of note. (iii) Thakurs, Bhumia, Inamdars, etc., (iv) Hereditary officials, (v) Officials and other men of position.

(i) The relatives fall into two divisions "Bandhu-varga," i.e., of the same blood and "Apta-varga" related by marriage. The former are necessarily all Maratha Ponwars. They all receive certain cash allowance (*nemnuk*) and some enjoy land grants.

(ii) The Mankaris are mostly kinsmen of the Chief. They usually receive some small allowance. At present they number 23.

(iii) Of this group the Thakurs with one exception are Rajput landholders, whose estates lie in the north of the State, and of whom four hold under the British guarantee, viz., Bakhatgarh, Dotria, Kachhi-Baroda, and Multhan, while nine, viz., Berchia, Bidwal, Dharsi-Khera, Kathodia, Kod, Manglia, Maswadia, Mungela, and Pana are unguaranteed. Locally the Thakurs are styled *Talukdars* and their holdings *Kothari*. They all pay a certain *tanka* to the Darbar.

All are Rathors, except the Bakhatgarh Thakur, who is a Ponwar Rajput, and the Kathodia Thakur, who is a Kayasth.

The *tanka* amounts in aggregate to Rs. 76,497 per annum. The Berchha Thakur alone holds land from another Darbar as well as from Dhar. The Bhumias or "Allodial" Chiefs are all Bhilalas, a clan claiming mixed Bhil and Rajput (*Chauhan*) descent, inhabit the hilly country lying in the south of the State. They originally obtained their grants on the understanding that they kept the peace among the Bhils and other hill tribes. They pay tribute yearly to the Darbar, amounting in all to about Rs. 3,700, while some of them receive cash allowances (*bhet-gugri*) amounting to Rs. 2,390, which has its origin in blackmail. They are usually granted limited judicial powers by the Darbar. Succession in the case of both Thakurs and Bhumias is by primogeniture, the succession in the case of the guaranteed holdings having to be approved by the British Government. The other *Jagerdars* hold on *inami*, *istimrari*, or *jagir* tenure; the *Istimrardars* pay a fixed rent. Succession is by primogeniture in this case also, subject always to the Darbar's sanction.

(iv) The hereditary office-holders are the Mandlois and Kanungos whose creation dates from the days of Muhammadan rule, and some other officials of late date.

Each *pargana* of the State, except Kukshi, still has its hereditary Mandloi and Kanungo, but they do not, as in former days, control the revenue administration. They receive certain cash allowances and land from the Darbar. Of hereditary officers dating from the founding of the State those of Sikknavis (bearer of the State seal), Majumdar (Assistant Daftardar), Fardnavis (Finance Minister), and Daftardar (Accountant) still survive.

(v) The members of this group are the ordinary officials at present holding posts in the State.

1.—RELATIVES OF THE CHIEF.

(a) *Bandhu-varga* (blood relation) :—

- (1) Shrimant Dhairashil Rao Maltankar is a nephew of His Highness. He was born in 1901 and succeeded to the Maltan estate in 1891. Besides villages in the Bombay Presidency and Dewas State he holds five villages in Dhar State and receives certain allowances. He resides at Dhar.
- (2) Setu Ram Sahib is a half-brother of the Chief. By virtue of a will he receives the moiety of the estate of the late Sakharam Sahib of Tanjor (Madras), whose adopted son married Yamuna Bai, sister of Setu Ram Sahib. Setu Ram was born in October 1887 and was educated at the Daly College at Indore and afterwards at the Mayo College at Ajmer.

- (3) Chandra Rao Nilkanth Rao Supekar Ponwar, who resides in the Dekhan, receives a cash allowance of Rs. 801 per annum from the Darbar. He also holds a village in Dewas State.
- (4) Khande Rao and Anand Rao Pathrekar Ponwar, who reside in the Dekhan, receive a joint allowance of Rs. 201 per annum from the Darbar.
- (5) Anand Rao Jagjiwan Rao Wagholkar Ponwar receives a cash allowance of Rs. 102 per annum from Dhar. He lives in Dekhan.
- (6) Ramchandra Rao Pathrekar Ponwar receives an allowance of Rs. 1,122 per annum. He resides at Dhar to which place his father, Krishna Rao Patel originally came with Raja Anand Rao III.
- (7) Madhava Rao Pathrekar Ponwar, a younger brother of No. 6, receives a cash allowance of Rs. 456. He also resides in Dhar.
- (8) Malhar Rao (Baba Sahib) Ahmadabadkar Ponwar is a descendant of Rayaji, son of Raja Anand Rao I. He was born in 1852 and was educated at the Daly College, Indore, as companion to the present Chief. He receives an allowance of Rs. 600 per annum. He was trained in police administration in the Central Provinces and is now Superintendent of Police.

(b) *Apta-varga* (relatives by marriage):—The *Apta-varga* number 27 Maratha families of which five were connections of Rani Maina Bai, wife of Raja Anand Rao II, one of his second wife, while 10 were connections of Raja Yashwant Rao II, and 11 were connections of Raja Anand Rao III.

The allowances paid to the members of these families amount to about Rs. 19,300 per annum and vary from Rs. 4 to 3,000. A few of them live on the estates in the Dekhan. Of these four of importance are :—

- (1) Yashwant Rao Nimbalkar, a younger brother of the late Chief's widow. He was born in 1879 and resides at Dhar. He receives a cash allowance of Rs. 3,139 per annum.
- (2) Govind Rao Baba Sahib Mankar is the adopted son of the late Chief's maternal uncle, to whose estate he succeeded. He holds one village in *jagir* and receives an allowance of Rs. 2,089 per annum. He was born in 1859 and resides at Dhar.
- (3) Khande Rao Bande is connected through Raja Ramchandra Rao, whose daughter was his grandmother. He receives Rs. 1,584 in cash per annum. He was born in 1890.

- (4) **Martand Rao Krishna Rao Kadam Bande** is an elder brother of No. (3). He has been adopted by his uncle Krishna Rao Kadam Bande. He holds a village yielding Rs. 1,500 per annum in revenue and also receives a cash allowance of Rs. 1,860. He is also paid an allowance from the Dewas State (Junior Branch) and from Maltan. He was born in 1888.

II.—THE MANKARIS.

These number 23 and are, save two, all Marathas. None at present draws more than Rs. 590 in allowances, the aggregate allowances amounting to Rs. 5,480. The Maratha Mankaris received their allowances as being related to Chief of Dhar. The two exceptions are:—

- (1) **Alenabi Khusrat Ali**, who was created a Mankari in 1862 on the recommendation of the Raja of Dewas (Junior Branch) by Raja Anand Rao III.
- (2) **Nathu Singh Madho Singh**, a Rajput, was created a Mankari in 1864 for good services rendered by his father during the Mutiny.

III.—THAKURS, ETC.

The guaranteed holdings in Dhar are those of Kachhi-Baroda, Multhan, Dotria, and Bakhatgarh. Over these as well as the unguaranteed estates, the Darbar

exercises certain powers of administration, such as the full judicial control, the subjects of these feudatories having the right to appeal to the Chief against the orders and judgments of the estate holder.

The Bhumias, who are similarly situated, will be found described at the end of this article.

- (1) **Thakur Girwar Singh of Kod** is a Rathor Rajput belonging to the Ratlam house but of the Fatehsinghaut.

The Thakur, who was born in 1850, succeeded his father in 1868. Many of the petty Thakurs' families in the Badnawar *pargana* are offshoots of this stock.

The Kod estate comprises 10 villages with an income of Rs. 20,000, paying Rs. 9,500 as *tanka*.

- (2) **Thakur Jaswant Singh of Bidwal** is a Rathor of the Fatehsinghaut. He was born in 1881 and succeeded on adoption in 1886. He was educated at the Daly College.

The estate, which consists of 8 villages in the Badnawar *pargana*, yields a yearly revenue of Rs. 33,000, and pays Rs. 16,600 as *tanka*.

- (3) **Thakur Man Singh of Mungela** is a Rathor of the Fatehsinghaut, who succeeded to his estate in 1897. In 1901 he mysteriously disappeared but returned lately and has been installed.

The estate comprises one village yielding Rs. 3,000 per annum, and paying a *tanka* of Rs. 300.

- (4) **Thakur Jawan Singh of Dharsi Khera** is a Fatehsinghaut Rathor Rajput. He was born in 1884, succeeding in 1906.

His estate consists of four villages with an annual income of Rs. 4,200, of which Rs. 1,600 is paid to the Darbar as *tanka*.

- (5) **Thakur Mod Singh of Pana** is a Fatehsinghaut Rathor. He was born in 1881 succeeding his uncle.

The estate, which has a yearly income of Rs. 1,200, comprises one village only. The *tanka* amounts to Rs. 500.

- (6) **Thakur Mod Singh of Maswadia** is a Fatehsinghaut Rathor. The Thakur, who was born in 1855, succeeded in 1872. He has long been of unsound mind. The estate, comprising one village, yields an income of Rs. 3,000 and pays Rs. 725 as *tanka*.

- (7) **Thakur Kishor Singh of Bercha** is a Rathor of the Fatehsinghaut. He was born in 1887 and succeeded in 1901. The estate is valued at Rs. 1,800 and pays Rs. 800 as *tanka*. The Thakur also holds villages from Gwalior.

- (8) **Thakur Bakht Singh of Manglia** is a Rathor Rajput of the Barmalaut branch. He was born in 1862, succeeding in 1887. The estate, which includes two villages, has a revenue of Rs. 2,000 and a *tanka* of Rs. 1,901.

- (9) **Thakur Gopal Singh of Kathodia** is a Mathur Kayasth. He succeeded his grandfather in 1895. The estate consists of five villages, one being held as "*Kanungoi inam*." The revenue amounts to Rs. 12,000, of which Rs. 3,000 are paid as *tanka* to the Darbar.

Besides these Thakurs there are 23 hereditary Sardars, holding *jagirs*, *inams*, or *istimrari* grants.

IV.—HEREDITARY OFFICIALS.

- (1) **Thakur Partabchand Mandloi of Dhar pargana**, a Naigam Kayasth, holds three villages and some detached lands bringing in a revenue of Rs. 12,000. He was born in 1862.

(2) **Kishan Lal Parmanand**, Kanungo of Dhar pargana, is a Naigam Kayasth. He was born in 1870. His estate comprises four villages and he also receives certain allowances. His estate is worth Rs. 12,000 per annum.

(3) **Ram Chandra Rao Elwande** is a Maratha. He holds a *jagir* worth Rs. 1,300. At present he is receiving administrative training in the Central Provinces.

(4) **Nil kanth Rao Sathe** is a Maratha, being the adopted son of the late Anand Rao Sathe. He holds a *jagir* worth Rs. 3,700 per annum.

(5) **Ramchandra Rao Sinde** is a Maratha. He holds a *jagir* of Rs. 2,000 per annum.

(6) **Narayan Rao Sathe** is a Maratha. He holds a *jagir* of Rs. 650 per annum, and also receives a cash allowance of Rs. 276 per annum.

(7) **Ram Rao Martand Shikknavis**, a Shukla Yajurvedi Brahman, is hereditary Farnavis and Sikknavis for Dhar pargana. He holds a village with a revenue of Rs. 3,000. He was born in 1882.

(8) **Vinayak Raghunath Gune** is a Rigvedi Karadha Brahman. He succeeded Ragho Narayan, Diwan of the State, from 1862-67, whose adopted son he was. The estate comprises two *inam* villages with a revenue of Rs. 5,000.

(9) **Ganesh Gangadhar Nadkar** is a Chandrasenia Kayasth Prabhu. He holds two *inami* villages with a revenue of Rs. 5,000 per annum. He is at present Chief Auditor.

(10) **Govind Rao Vishvas Rao** is a Maharashtra Shukla Yajurved Brahman. He holds one village on *inam*, with a revenue of Rs. 2,600 per annum. He was born in 1834.

(11) **Ramchandra Rao Lakshman Wadnerkar** is a Shukla Yajurvedi Brahman employed in the Palace. He holds one village in *inam* with a revenue of Rs. 3,000 per annum. His father was at one time Diwan of the Dewas State (Junior Branch).

(12) **Sadashiv Narayan Farnavis** is a Chandrasenia Kayasth Prabhu. He holds one village with a revenue of Rs. 2,000 per annum. He is the hereditary Farnavis of the State. He was born in 1887.

(13) **Sakaram Martand Reshimwala**, a Rigvedi Maharashtra Brahman, was born in 1843 and was granted two villages for good service. The revenues of his estate are worth Rs. 3,450 per annum.

The *Istimrardars* number 12, of these the following may be mentioned :—

(14) **Rao Jaswant Singh, Tankadar of Ahirwas**, is a Korku and belongs to the Hirapur family. His ancestors supported Chitu Pindari. He formerly held 12 villages in Nimanpur, but as they were deserted the Darbar resumed them, a yearly cash payment being made in lieu of them.

V.—OFFICIALS.

1. **Rai Bahadur Tiwari Chaju Ram**, Diwan of the State, is a Gaud Brahman from Rajputana. He joined the Barwani State service in 1897 being transferred to Dhar as Forest Officer in 1901, becoming Revenue Officer in 1903 and Assistant Superintendent in 1904. When the present Chief received powers of administration in 1907 he became Diwan. In 1902 he received a sanad in recognition of good work done in the famine, and in 1909 the title of Rai Bahadur from the British Government.

2. **Babu Pramath Nath Banerji**, B.A., Naib Diwan, is a Kulin Brahman from Bengal. He joined the State service in 1902 as assistant guardian to the Chief, later on acting as guardian. When the Chief received powers he became household officer and Private Secretary and finally in 1908 Naib Diwan.

3. **Rai Sahib Panna Lal Chunilal**, Treasury Officer, is a Porwal Jain Bania. He was appointed Accountant-General in 1902, becoming Treasury Officer in 1908 when that post was abandoned. In 1905 he received the title of Rai Sahib from the British Government for his services in the famine of 1899-1900.

JHABUA STATE.

Area 1,300 ; Population 80,890 ; Revenue 1·0.

The present Chief is **His Highness Raja Udai Singh**, who was born in 1876 and succeeded by adoption in 1895. He was the second son of Thakur Raghunath Singh of Khawasa, one of the Umraos. He has been four times married. He is a Rathor Rajput. The Chief enjoys a salute of 11 guns.

The only men of standing in the State are the Umraos, who number 18.

Persons of position. They are all Rathor Rajputs and hold fiefs extending over 946 square miles or 71 per cent. of the State area. Besides their *tanka* to the Jhabua Darbar, which aggregates Rs. 5,000 per annum, they pay tribute amounting to Rs. 7,500 to the Indore Darbar. Of the Umraos nine only are of importance :—

- (i) **Thakur Raghunath Singh of Khawasa** is the father of the present Chief. His income amounts to Rs. 10,000 yearly. He has a son and heir

Himat Singh.

- (ii) **Thakur Kuber Singh of Kalyanpura** enjoys an income of Rs. 4,000 per annum. He was born in 1898.
- (iii) **Thakur Chhatar Singh of Raipura** succeeded by adoption from the Gendi family in 1899. The estate has an income of Rs. 6,000 per annum.
- (iv) **Thakur Mod Singh of Umarkot** succeeded in 1901. The revenue of the estate amounts to about Rs. 4,000 per annum.

- (v) **Thakur Zorawar Singh of Sarangi** enjoys an estate of Rs. 6,000 per annum.
- (vi) **Thakur Nahar Singh of Karwar** succeeded by adoption. His estate is worth Rs. 6,500.
- (vii) **Thakur Amar Singh of Jhamli** has an income of Rs. 6,000.
- (viii) **Thakur Kishor Singh of Jhaknauda** succeeded his father **Thakur Jiwan Singh** in 1893. The late Thakur rendered valuable assistance during the Bhil disturbances of 1883 and was granted the title of Rao Bahadur. Income Rs. 12,000 per annum.
- (ix) **Thakur Sawai Singh of Bori** succeeded **Thakur Ratan Singh** in 1904. The income of the estate is Rs. 16,000 per annum.

BARWANI STATE.

Area 1,180 ; Population 76,130 ; Revenue 5.0.

Rana Ranjit Singh was born on 26th December 1888. By caste he is a Sesodia Rajput, son of **Rana Indrajit Singh**, whom he succeeded on his death on 3rd November 1894. He was educated at the Daly College, Indore, and afterwards at the Mayo College, Ajmer, where he passed the Diploma and Post Diploma courses. The Chief is entitled to a salute of nine guns.

The Rana has one half-brother **Kunwar Dashrat Singh**, born in 1893; he is at present at the Mayo College.

The Diwan of the State is **Kunwar Bharat Singh**, eldest son of **Thakur Madho Singh** of Heral in the Rewa Kantha Agency. He is a first cousin of the Rana's and was educated at the Barwani High School and at the Daly College; he became Superintendent of the State in 1909 and Diwan in 1910. He was born in 1882.

There are no important *Jagirdars* in the State.

ALI RAJPUR STATE.

Area 836 ; Population 50,180 ; Revenue 1.6.

The present Chief, **Rana Partab Singh**, was born in September 1881 and is the son of **Thakur Bhagwan Singh** of Sondwa. He was in 1891 selected by the Government of India to succeed **Rana Bijai Singh**, who had died without issue in 1890. He was educated at the Daly College, Indore, and in 1900 married a daughter of the **Thakur of Kathiawara** and in 1902 a girl belonging to the **Chhota Udaipur** family. The Chief receives a salute of nine guns.

He has a son **Fateh Singh**, born in 1904.

His nearest relatives are his blood relatives of the Sondwa family. By marriage he is related to the Chiefs of **Rajpipla**, **Chuda** and **Bansda (Bombay)**.

The only important personage besides the Chief in this small State is **Takht Singh, Thakur of Sondwa**, the Men of position. Rana's cousin. His estate contains 13 villages and yields an income of Rs. 2,000 a year.

BAKHTGARH.

Area 66 ; Population 6,770 ; Revenue 60,000.

Thakur Sardar Singh, a Ponwar Rajput, succeeded in 1892. His estate, comprising in all 53 villages, has an income of Rs. 60,000 per annum.

DHOTRIA (OR BHAISOLA).

Area 13 ; Population 3,000 ; Revenue 12,000.

Thakur Onkar Singh, a Rathor Rajput, succeeded in 1892. His estate contains 15 villages with a revenue of Rs. 12,000 per annum.

JOBAT.

Area 139 ; Population 9,440 ; Revenue 21,000.

Rana Indrajit Singh, who succeeded his father in 1897, was born on March 6th, 1889. He was educated at the Daly College at Indore. He is a Rathor Rajput.

He is married to a daughter of the Dahi Thakur. He has no near relatives on his father's side though his mother is related to Rawal Amar Singh, a Thakur of Baria (Bombay). There are no Thakurs worthy of individual mention in this small State.

KACHHI-BARODA.

Area 44 ; Population 2,780 ; Revenue 30,000.

Thakur Beni Madho Singh is a Rathor Rajput. He was born in 1904 and succeeded in 1906. The estate contains 20 villages.

KATHIWARA.

Area 71 ; Population 3,400 ; Revenue 4,000.

Thakur Onkar Singh, a Jadon Rajput, succeeded in 1903. He was born in 1892. The estate yields Rs. 9,500 per annum.

MATHWAR.

Area 125 ; Population 1,000 ; Revenue 4,000.

Rana Bakht Singh is a Ponwar Rajput. He succeeded in 1901. The estate has an income of Rs. 4,000 per annum.

MULTHAN.

Area 99 ; Population 7,600 ; Revenue 60,000.

Thakur Bharat Singh, a Rathor Rajput, was born in 1893, and succeeded in 1901. The estate has an income of Rs. 60,000 per annum derived from 29 villages.

RATANMAL.

Area 32 ; Population 1,200 ; Revenue 6,000.

Thakur Dasarath Singh is a Ponwar Rajput. He was born in 1894, succeeding in 1899. The estate has an income of Rs. 6,000 per annum.

MANPUR PARGANA.

Area 60 ; Population 4,800 ; Revenue 1,900.

(British District.)

- (1) **Amir Muhammad** of Kaoria, *Jagirdar*,
 - (2) **Genda Lal**, Zamindar of Manpur,
 - (3) **Gulab Singh**, Bhumia of Kali Kirai,
- are the only important landholders in this district.

THE BHUMIAS.

(See *Genealogy*, page 15.)

The Bhumias are all of the Bhilala tribe and number 10, being situate mostly in the Dhar State. They all hold under the British guarantee and have been grouped together for convenience.

- (1) **Mukat Singh Bhumia** of Bharudpura is a Bhilala of the Anjana sept. The Bhumia who was born in 1893 succeeded in 1896. The estate comprises 14 villages with a revenue of Rs. 3,600, dues of about Rs. 530 being paid to the Darbar ; a cash allowance of Rs. 450 is also paid to him.
- (2) **Daulat Singh Bhumia** of Bara Barkhera is a Bhilala of the Anjana sept. He holds in all 12 villages with a revenue of

Rs. 40,000 and pays Rs. 1,033 in dues. He was born in 1874, succeeding in 1897. The Bhumia also holds villages from the Gwalior Darbar.

- (3) **Bhairon Singh Bhumia of Chhota Barkhera** succeeded in 1904 as a minor. His estate comprises two villages with a income of Rs. 6,000 per annum and he pays a *tanka* of Rs. 100.
- (4) **Raghunath Singh Bhumia of Garhi** is a Bhilala of the Anjana sept. He was born in 1880 and succeeded in 1892. The estate which comprises three villagees with a revenue of Rs. 3,000, pays Rs. 300 as *tanka*.
- (5) **Hamir Singh Bhumia of Jamnia** was born in 1856 and succeeded in 1863. The estate comprises one village held from Dhar, five from Gwalior and one from Indore. The revenues of the whole estate amount to about Rs. 20,000.
- (6) **Sumer Singh Bhumia of Kali Baori** is a Bhilala of the Anjana sept. He succeeded in 1909. The estate comprises seven villages from Dhar and one from Gwalior. The total revenues amount to about Rs. 6,000 per annum.
- (7) **Daulat Singh Bhumia of Kathoria** succeeded in 1897. He holds one village and hamlet from Bara Barkhera and receives certain payments. His income is about Rs. 2,000 per annum.
- (8) **Mohan Singh Bhumia of Kotideh** succeeded to his estate in 1901. He holds six villages with an income of Rs. 40, paying dues amounting to Rs. 99.
- (9) **Indrajit Singh Bhumia of Nimkhera (Tirla)** succeeded in 1894. He was born in 1888. The estate yields a revenue of Rs. 20,000, and pays *tanka* to the amount of Rs. 500.
- (10) **Ratan Singh Bhumia of Rajgarh** is a Bhilala of the Anjana sept. He was born in 1873 and succeeded in 1899. The revenues amount to Rs. 6,000 derived from two villages held by the Dhar Darbar and one from Indore, besides certain cash allowances.

THE BUNDELKAND AGENCY.

(See Genealogy, page 8.)

States.—Orchha—Datia—Samthar—Panna—Charkhari—Ajaigarh—
Bijawar—Baoni—Chhatarpur.

Petty States.—Alipura—Banka Pahari (H. B.)—Beri—Bihat—Bijna (H. B.)—Dhurwai (H. B.)—Garrauli—Gaurihar—Jigni—Lughasi—
Naigawan Rebai—Sarila—Tori Fatehpur (H. B.)

(Those marked (H. B.) are included in one group.)

ORCHHA STATE.

Area 2,080 ; Population 3,22,000; Revenue 7'4.

His Highness Sarmad-i-rajagan-i-Bundelkhand Sawai Mahendra

The Chief.

Maharaja Pratap Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., was born in 1854 and succeeded in

1874 on the death of his brother. He married twice into the Ponwar family of Berchha in the State and into the Ponwar family of Saigaon in Datia. He has two sons, **Raja Bahadur Bhagwant Singh** and **Maharaja Sawant Singh of Bijawar** (see Bijawar).

The Orchha Chief is entitled to a salute of 15 guns, but the present Maharaja enjoys a salute of 17, two being personal.

Sawai Rao Bahadur Gambhir Singh of Degora, is His Highness's

Relatives.

nephew, being the son of his late brother Rao Ganesh ju. He is a Bundela Rajput, and was

born in 1867. He holds a *jagir*. The **Maharaja of Chhatarpur** is His Highness's son-in-law. All the *jagirs* in the State were created subsequent to the founding of the chiefship. Ordinarily a *jagir* passes to the sons of the deceased, the eldest son receiving one-fourth or some other greater fraction of the estate, his share being therefore usually termed "sawai" or one and a quarter.

Nazarana is paid on all successions direct or indirect. If no heirs exist a

Sardars.

jagir is resumed. The Sardars Nos. 1 to 47 all belong to the Bundelkhand group of Rajputs, and are relatives or connections of the Chief.

1. **Dewan Mazbut Singh of Degora**, a Bundela Rajput, related to the ruling family, was born in 1889. Besides his *jagir* he enjoys certain emoluments.

2. **Dewan Deo Singh of Lakhapura**. A Bundela Rajput and related to the Chief. He was born in 1864. He holds a *jagir*. His eldest son is **Kunwar Suba ju**.

3. **Kunwar Gopal Singh of Mongna** is a Bundela Rajput. He was born in 1852. He is a kinsman of the Chief. His son is **Kunwar Hira Singh**.

4. **Dewan Sabdal Singh of Larwari**. A Bundela Rajput and relative of the Chief, born in 1859. He holds a *jagir*. His eldest son is **Kunwar Parbat Singh**.

5. **Kunwar Suba ju of Daudpura**, a Bundela *Jagirdar*, was born in 1868. He has a son **Kunwar Murat Singh**.

6. **Kunwar Hindupat of Tahrauli** was born in 1898. He is a Bundela. He has a son **Kunwar Kunjal Shah**.

7. **Sawai Musahib Jagatraj of Manpura** (in Gwalior State), a Dhandera Rajput, married a daughter of His Highness. He was born in 1873.

8. **Sawai Dewan Bahadur Khalaq Singh of Manpura** (in Gwalior State). He is a Dhandera Rajput. He was born in 1875 and married the Chief's youngest daughter. He has a son **Kunwar Gambhir Singh**.

9. **Rao Jawahir Singh of Panchampura** is a Dhandera Rajput, and was born in 1881. He has a son **Kunwar Raghuraj Singh**.

10. **Sawai Dewan Bahadur Senapati Madho Singh of Baghat**, a Bundelkhandi Ponwar Rajput, was born in 1868. He is a brother-in-law of the Chief. He has a son **Kunwar Raghuraj Singh**.

11. **Sawai Dewan Badl ju of Saigaon**, a Bundelkhandi Ponwar, was born in 1861. He has a son **Kunwar Harcharan Singh**. He is a *Jagirdar*.

12. **Rao Pritipal Singh of Simaria**, a Bundelkhandi Ponwar, was born in 1894. He is a *Jagirdar*.

13. **Sawai Rao Randula Randhir Singh**, a Bundelkhandi Ponwar, was born in 1873. He is brother-in-law to the Raja Bahadur.

14. **Kunwar Raghunath Singh of Sonrai**, a Bundelkhandi Ponwar, was born in 1873. His niece married the Maharaja of Bijawar.

15. **Rao Sawant Singh of Baghat**, a Bundelkhandi Ponwar, was born in 1879. He has a son **Kunwar Govind Singh**.

16. **Dewan Jujhar Singh of Chauka**, a Dhandera Rajput, was born in 1868. He has a son **Kunwar Lachhman Singh**.

17. **Dewan Gajraj Singh of Ubaura**, a Bundelkhandi Ponwar, was born in 1888.

18. **Kunwar Satrugan Singh of Ubaura**, a Bundelkhandi Ponwar, was born in 1864. He has a son **Kunwar Vikramajit Singh**.

19. **Dewan Ganesh ju of Udgavan**, a Bundelkhandi Ponwar, was born in 1879.

20. **Dewan Banka of Birora**, a Bundelkhandi Ponwar, was born in 1844. He has a son **Kunwar Surat Singh**.

21. **Kunwar Daryao Singh of Ramgarh**, a Bundelkhandi Ponwar Rajput, was born in 1878. He has a son **Kunwar Janak ju**.

22. **Kunwar Ratan Singh of Lidhora**, a Dhandera Rajput, was born in 1853. He has a son **Kunwar Raghuraj Singh**.

23. **Dewan Bahadur Kishor Singh of Khargpura**, is a Bundela Rajput. His eldest son is **Kunwar Arjun Singh**.

24. **Sawai Rao Bahadur Mardan Singh**, a Bundela, was born in 1883. He has a son **Kunwar Makund Singh**.

25. **Sawai Rao Bahadur Parbat Singh of Palehra**, a Bundela, was born in 1890.

26. **Rao Sardar Singh of Deri**, a Bundela Rajput, was born in 1871. He has a son **Kunwar Ganesh ju**.

27. **Sawai Dewan Lachhman Singh of Palehra**, a Bundela, was born in 1900.

28. **Sawai Dewanin of Itaili**. Her husband, a Bundela, held the estate before her. She was born in 1847.

29. **Siwai Dewan Bhupat Singh of Bhesli** was born in 1844. He is a Bundela Rajput. His eldest son is **Kunwar Arjun Singh**.

30. **Dewan Balwant Singh of Deri**, a Bundela, was born in 1891.

31. **Dewan Harbans Rai of Deri**, also a Bundela, was born in 1884.

32. **Dewan Baldoo Singh of Jiron**, a Bundela, was born in 1864. He has a son **Lokpal Singh**.

33. **Kunwar Madho Singh of Hirapur**, a Bundela, was born in 1885.

34. **Kunwar Ishri Singh of Hirapur**, a Bundela, was born in 1885. He has a son **Kunwar Debi Singh**.

35. **Kunwar Jangjit Singh of Hatta** was born in 1859. He is a Bundela. His eldest son is **Kunwar Pancham Singh**.

36. **Kunwar Dalip Singh of Khonrera**, a Bundela, was born in 1883.

37. **Kunwar Sheoraj Singh of Ahrrora**, was born in 1869. He is a Bundela. His son is called **Kunwar Lachhman Singh**.

38. **Dewan Pahlwan Singh of Deorda**, is a Bundela Rajput. He was born in 1864. His son is **Kunwar Makund Singh**.

39. **Kunwar Bankat Rai of Banpura**, a Bundela, was born in 1859.

40. **Dewan Gandharva Singh of Guna**. He is a Bundela and was born in 1847. His son is **Kunwar Bijai Singh**.

41. **Kunwar Jangjit Singh of Rajwara**, a Bundela, was born in 1859.

Other Sardars. These Sardars do not belong to groups in the endogamous Bundelkhandi Rajput circle.

1. **Sidh Baba Jamuna Gir**. He is a Gusain and hereditary guru of the State. He holds lands in Indore and Kotah as well as Orchha. He was born in 1891.

2. **Gusain Radha Kishor of Bindraban**. He succeeded his father who was mantra guru to the Chief. He was born in 1892.

3. **Khan Bahadur Muhammad Zaman Khan, Nasrat Jang**. He is the Minister of the State. He belongs to a local Pathan family and was born in 1861; his grandfather **Nathe Khan Bahadur** was given the title of **Nasrat Jang** for good service in the Mutiny. Other members of the family

have distinguished themselves and received titles from the British Government. Since the time of Maharaja Bikramajit members of this family have been Ministers. He enjoys a *jagir* and allowances. He has a son **Abdul Rahman Khan**.

4. **Kunwar Bahadur Sukh Sahib**. He is a Butavat Rajput, and was born in 1865. He holds a *jagir* and allowances. At present he is Sessions Judge. He has a son **Kunwar Ajit Singh**.

5. **Lala Bishambar Dayal**. A Kayasth, born in 1884. He has a son **Shambu Dayal**.

6. **Mirza Mustafa Beg**, a Mughal by descent, was born in 1879. He has a son **Rahmat-ulla Beg**.

7. **Faujdar Abdul Majid Khan**. He is of Pathan descent, and was born in 1898. His great grandfather was rewarded for good service in the Mutiny.

8. **Kunwar Mardan Singh**, a Butavat Rajput, was born in 1885.

9. **Rao Rana Dilipat**, an Ahir by caste, belongs to an old State family. He was born in 1874. He has a son **Mihriban Singh**.

10. **Pandit Badri Narayan**, a Brahman, was born in 1854.

1. **Khan Bahadur Sayad Didar Husain**, a Sayad, is State Vakil.

Officials. He received the title of Khan Bahadur from the British Government. He holds a *jagir* in addition to his salary.

2. **Munshi Durga Parshad**, a Kayasth, is Secretary to His Highness. He has a son **Shri Parshad**.

3. **Munshi Ram Parshad**. He is a Kayasth. Formerly he was in British service. He is now Chief Magistrate.

Other officials are **Munshi Bhagvat Parshad**, **Hakim Saraj-ul-Haq**, **Sayad Muhammad Abbas**, **Lala Murlidhar**, **Lala Sri Parshad**, **Muhammad Mahtab-ud-din**, State Engineer, **Muhammad Kaisar Khan**, Superintendent of Police.

DATIA STATE.

Area 911; Population 174,000; Revenue 40.

His Highness Maharaja Lokendra Govind Singh Bahadur was born in 1886 and succeeded his father Maharaja **Bhawani Singh** in 1907. He married a daughter of the **Dhandera Jagirdar** of Manpura in Gwalior State.

The Chief is entitled to a salute of 15 guns. He has a son born in 1907. Sardars and persons of note. (1) **The Baroni Thakurs**.

The **Baroni jagir** was originally granted to **Chhatarsal**, a son of **Prithiraj**, a brother of **Raja Subhakaran**. The Thakurs were long recalcitrant,

but after much dispute, it was decided that they were politically subordinate to the Darbar, which does not, however, interfere in matters connected with the internal administration of the *Jagir*.

The *jagir* is held in shares by members of the family. Some of the holders are legitimate and others illegitimate. There are at present 11 holders :—

- (i) **Diwan Deo Singh** was born in 1856. He holds 15 villages yielding an annual income of about Rs. 15,700. He succeeded in 1908. He has one brother **Kunwar Jangjit Singh** and a son **Randhir Singh**.
- (ii) **Diwan Mazbut Singh**, who was born in 1853, succeeded in 1874. He has no son but two brothers, **Kunwars Ranjor Singh** and **Puran ju Singh**. He holds five villages worth Rs. 6,000 per annum.
- (iii) **Diwan Bahadur Singh** was born in 1905. The estate comprises six villages with an income of Rs. 6,000 per annum. He has no near relatives.
- (iv) **Diwan Jagat Singh** was born in 1846 and succeeded in 1876. The estate, which comprises five villages, has an income of about Rs. 6,700 per annum. He has a son **Kunwar Devi Singh**, who was born in 1889.
- (v) **Kunwar Parbat Singh** was born in 1863, and succeeded in 1902. He has a son **Hardeo Singh**, who was born in 1899. The *jagir* is worth Rs. 6,000 per annum, but is shared by three members of the family as below :—

	Rs.
(a) Wife of Kunwar Sukh Sahib (<i>Jagirdar's</i> aunt) .	2,500
(b) Kunwar Ghambir Singh (<i>Jagirdar's</i> brother) .	1,250
(c) <i>Jagirdar's</i> own share	1,250
	5,000
- (vi) **Kunwar Jaswant Singh** was born in 1875 and succeeded in 1884. The *jagir* is worth about Rs. 1,500 per annum. He has a son **Devi Singh**, born in 1909.
- (vii) **Kunwar Pahar Singh** was born in 1853, succeeding in 1864. The estate is worth about Rs. 1,500 per annum. He has a son **Parbat Singh**, born in 1879.
- (viii) **Kunwar Aman Singh** was born in 1843 and in 1854 succeeded his father. The *jagir* is worth Rs. 3,000 and consists of five villages. He has a son **Bhagwant Singh**, born in 1878.

- (ix) **Kunwar Pahlwan Singh** succeeded in 1875. The *jagir* comprises six villages, yielding Rs. 16,000 per annum. He has no son or near relative.
- (x) **Kunwar Devi Singh**, who was born in 1872, succeeded his father. The estate comprises three villages worth Rs. 3,000 per annum. He has two sons, **Durag Singh** and **Ram Singh**.
- (xi) **Kunwar Dhiraj Singh**, who was born in 1867, holds a *jagir* of three villages worth Rs. 3,000 per annum. He has a son **Hira Singh**.

(2) **The Bhayad Jagirs.**

These holdings, worth in the aggregate about Rs. 12,300 per annum, are held by various members of the Chief's family, namely :—

Diwan Aman Singh, Diwan Ganesh ju, Kunwar Zalim Singh, Diwan Lachhman Singh, Kuwar Sukh Sahib, Kunwar Hindupat, Diwan Bakht Singh, Kunwar Banka ju, Kunwar Ratan Singh, Kunwar Sujjan Singh.

(3) **Diwan Ranjit Singh and Rao Bhan Pratap of Basneh.** These Thakurs hold three villages in the State worth Rs. 4,800 per annum. They take their title from the village of Bhasneh in the Jhansi District, which their ancestors formerly held, and which is still possessed by another branch of the family. They are descendants of Har Singh, a son of Raja Madhukar Sah of Orchha. Ranjit Singh has four sons, the eldest being **Ratan Singh**.

(4) **Bhaya ju Nripat Singh, Pironawala.** The Thakur is a Dhandera by caste. He was born in 1866 and succeeded in 1879. Maharaja Rudra Pratap of Panna married into this family. The title is taken from the village of Pirona in the Jalaun District which is still held in *Mustajir* by the Thakur. The Thakur enjoys a revenue of about Rs. 18,000 per annum.

(5) **Diwan Umrao Singh of Chauka.** The Thakur is a Dhandera Rajput, and uncle of the present Chief. He receives a cash allowance while members of his family hold *jagirs*. He was born in 1851.

(6) **Rao Pahar Singh and Kunwar Senapati of Karahiya.** The Thakurs are Bundela Ponwars (Pamars) and hold a *jagir* of Rs. 10,000 per annum. Pahar Singh married a daughter of Maharaja Bijai Bahadur.

(7) **Diwan Randhir of Urina.** The Thakur, who is a Bundela Ponwar, holds two villages with a revenue of Rs. 9,800 per annum. He was born in 1872. He has a son **Lachman Singh**, born in 1881.

(8) **Kunwar Randhir Singh of Lohari.** The Thakur, who is a Bundela Ponwar, was born in 1888. He holds one village worth Rs. 3,000 per annum.

(9) **Diwan Bahadur Pahar Singh of Agra.** The Thakur is dead, but his widow enjoys the estate.

(10) **Bahiya ju Raghunath Singh and Kunwar Kamod Singh of Kumarra.** The Thakurs are Dhanderas, and were born respectively in 1858 and 1858. The *jagir* with a revenue of Rs. 5,200 per annum is shared by several members of the family. Kamod Singh has two sons, **Chhatar Singh** and **Budh Singh**.

(11) **Diwan Anardan Singh, Kunwar Nirpal Singh and Kunwar Bishan Singh of Sakni.** These Thakurs are Bundela Ponwars. Maharaja Bijai Bahadur married into this family.

(12) **Sawai Rao Randula Randhir Singh, Sawai Diwan Bahadur Senapati Chamand Rai Dalip Singh of Saura.** The Thakurs are Bundela Ponwars holding a *jagir* of Rs. 12,000 per annum. Maharajas Pariehat and Bhawani Singh married into this family. Chamand Rai has a son **Bhan Pratap**, born in 1851.

(13) **Kunwar Sultan Singh of Indurki.** The Thakur, who is a Gaur Rajput, was born in 1882 and succeeded in 1894. He holds one village in the State with a revenue of Rs. 1,000. He has no son.

(14) **Chamand Rai Gopal Singh of Seondha.** The Thakur was born in 1885, and is a Sengar Rajput. His estate is worth Rs. 1,500 per annum. He succeeded in 1889, but has no son.

(15) **Diwan Bahadur Ranjur Singh and Diwan Jagat Raj of Damron.** The Thakurs, who were born in 1885 and 1873 respectively, hold *jagirs*. Jagat Raj has two minor sons.

(16) **Chamand Rai Maharaj Singh of Dhaneti.** The Thakur was born in 1893 and is a Parihar Rajput. His estate is worth Rs. 1,200 per annum. The Thakur succeeded his father in 1899.

(17) **Sohba Singh, Chamand Rai, of Bhui.** The Thakur, who is a Khasnatai Rajput, was born in 1863 and succeeded in 1891. The estate is shared by the family. He has two sons, **Kirat Singh** and **Dhiraj Singh**.

Hereditary.

Officials.

(1) **Thakur Chhatar Singh**, a Dhandera Rajput. He commands the State army (see No. 11 *supra*).

(2) **Thakur Nahar Singh**, a Dhandera Rajput, serves in the army. He enjoys a *jagir* and also receives pay.

(3) **Sayad Ashaq Ali** is an honorary Captain in the army and is Secretary in the "Home" Department.

(4) **Rai Chhote Lal**, a Kayasth by caste, is State Vakil, and Munsif of Datia.

Ordinary.

(1) **Rai Bahadur Maharaj Pandit Narayan Sheopuri**, a retired Deputy Collector of the United Provinces. He has been Diwan of the State since 1908. He is a Kashmiri Brahman by caste.

(2) **Munshi Ajodhya Parshad**, a retired Deputy Collector of the United Provinces, is Chief Revenue and Judicial Officer of the State. He joined in 1909.

(3) **Lala Mohan Lal**, a Kayasth, has charge of the Military Department.

(4) **Pandit Raghunath Rao** is Private Secretary to the Chief.

(5) **Kunwar Dhiraj Singh**, a Dhandera Rajput, commands the regular cavalry (see No. xi *supra*).

(6) **Sayyad Mesum Ali** commands the State artillery.

SAMTHAR STATE.

Area 178; Population 33,000; Revenue 15.

His Highness Maharaja Bir Singh Deo Bahadur, who is a Gujar by caste, was born on the 8th November 1864, and

The Chief.

succeeded his father in 1896. He has contracted

four marriages, two wives being from the Sojna family and two from the Jakhali family, both residents of Gwalior State. He has one son born in December 1910.

The chief is entitled to a salute of 11 guns.

(1) Three brothers survive:—**Bikramajit**, born in 1871; **Jagat Raj**,

born in 1875; and **Raghubir Singh**, born in 1877.

(2) **Musahib Takht Singh** of Magrora.

(3) **Senapati Sultan Singh** of Samthar.

(4) **Wazir-ud-daula Gaya Parshad**, the Diwan.

(5) **Rao Bahadur Deo Singh**.

These are the only Sardars and persons of note. The first two are cousins of the Chief. These Sardars all hold land, but there are no hereditary jagirs in the State.

PANNA STATE.

Area 2,492; Population 1,83,000; Revenue 50.

His Highness Maharaja Jadvendra Singh was born on January 31st, 1894, and succeeded in 1902. Being still

The Chief.

a minor he is being educated at the Mayo

College at Ajmer, the State being managed by a Council of Regency.

The Chief enjoys a salute of 11 guns.

The Chief has two brothers, **Raghuvendra Singh**, born in 1896, and **Bharatendra Singh** in 1898, and a sister born in 1902. A half-sister is married to the Thakur of Basela in the Hamirpur District. Two widows of **Maharaja Rudra Partap Singh** and two daughters of **Maharaja Lokpal Singh** are also living. These ladies enjoy *jagirs* aggregating Rs. 48,000 per annum.

The widow of **Maharaja Lakpal Singh** also enjoys a cash allowance of Rs. 12,500 per annum. **Diwan Bijai Bahadur Singh** is a cousin of the Chief. Holds a *jagir* worth Rs. 5,000 per annum. He has a son **Vishvanath Singh**, born in 1891.

Diwan Mahipat Singh holds the *jagir* of **Charawal**. He has three sons, **Mulkhan Singh**, **Bahadur Singh** and **Bhan Partap Singh**.

(1) **Diwan Jangjit Singh** of **Baraich**. His *jagir* is worth Rs. 1,900 per annum, paying Rs. 900 as tribute.

(2) **Kunwar Ganesh ju of Jharkua** holds an estate valued at Rs. 6,000 a year, on which tribute is levied at Rs. 1,165 per annum. The **Kunwar** is a member of Council.

(3) **Kunwar Baldeo Singh** of **Gaura**. His holding is rated at Rs. 3,200 a year, tribute being fixed at Rs. 782 per annum.

(4) **Kunwar Sardar Singh** of **Dhurauban** holds a *jagir* of Rs. 2,700 per annum, with tribute payable at Rs. 325 a year.

(5) **Rao Prithipal Singh** of **Semaria**. The Rao's estate has a revenue of Rs. 1,200 a year, tribute being levied at Rs. 611 per annum.

(6) **Diwan Bihari Singh** of **Mahor** holds a *jagir* worth Rs. 4,400 a year, with tribute fixed at Rs. 1,800.

(7) **Musammat Rajdharan ju of Amwan**. This *jagir* was originally granted to **Beni Huzuri**, Minister of **Raja Hinduyat**, and comprised 52 villages. In lieu of the *jagir* the present holder receives a cash allowance of Rs. 150 per annum.

(8) **Kunwar Ishwar Singh** of **Bachhraoni**. He is a **Ghosi**. His holding is valued at Rs. 900 a year, tribute at the rate of Rs. 369 being paid.

(9) **Diwan Shiva Singh** of **Sonrai**. He is a Member of Council and also holds a *jagir*.

The oldest *jagirs* in the State are those held by the **Raj-Gond** families, the early settlers in this tract.

The Chief has also three maternal uncles, **Trilok Singh**, **Bijai Singh**, **Sobha Singh**. The second is Ataliq to His Highness.

1. **Diwan Toran Singh**, **Raj-Gond** of **Purainia**, holds a *jagir* worth Rs. 900 per annum, and pays Rs. 300 as tribute.
Sardars and persons of note.

2. Deo Singh, Raj-Gond of Sungarha. The *jagir* is worth about Rs. 1,100 per annum and pays Rs. 325 as tribute.

3. Delan Singh, Raj-Gond of Mahuakhera. He is a Member of Council and holds a *jagir* with a revenue of Rs. 790 per annum, and pays Rs. 273 as tribute.

4. Piyare Lal, Raj-Gond of Khamaria. His *jagir* is worth about Rs. 1,200 per annum, the tribute payable being Rs. 446.

5. Lalram Fateh Singh of Bajikhera. The Thakur is a Baghela Rajput and the holding is an old one. It is worth Rs. 710 per annum at present, but was originally far more valuable.

6. Kunwar Debi Singh of Hinotikhera. He is a Parihar Rajput. The *jagir* which was formerly very valuable is now only rated at Rs. 165 per annum.

Kazi Khalil-ud-din Ahmad is Dewan of the State. He is
 Officials. a Deputy Collector in the United
 Provinces. He joined in 1905.

A large number of religious endowments exist in the State, of which the
 Religious endowments. most important are :—

- (a) Grants to the temple of Jagannath, Rs. 7,900 per annum.
- (b) Grants to the temple of Jugal Kishor, Rs. 1,680 per annum.
- (c) Grants to the temple of Balaeoji, Rs. 4,000 per annum.
- (d) Grants to the temple of Pran Nath.

CHARKHARI STATE.

Area 745; Population 124,000; Revenue 6·0.

His Highness Maharajadhiraj Jujhar Singh, C.I.E., was born in
 The Chief. 1848, succeeding in 1908 on the death of his
 son. The Chief enjoys a salute of 11 guns.
 He is a Bundela Rajput.

(1) Dewan Bahadur Ganga Singh Ju Dev is a brother of His
 Relatives. Highness. He receives from his estates an
 income of Rs. 2,000 a year. His eldest son
 is Rao Bhan Pratap Singh.

(2) Dewan Uttam Singh Ju Dev, a brother of the Chief, receives an
 income of Rs. 600 per annum. He has a son Kunwar Raghuraj Singh.

(3) **Dewan Baldeo Singh Ju Dev** is also a brother of the Chief. His estates yield Rs. 2,000 per annum.

(4) **Dewan Kanhaiya Singh Ju Dev**, the Chief's youngest brother. He receives an income of Rs. 1,000 per annum.

(5) **Dewan Ranjor Singh Ju Dev**, a Bundela Rajput and cousin of His Highness. His estates yield Rs. 600 per annum. His eldest son is **Kunwar Bir Bahadur**.

(1) **Dewan Bhawani Singh Ju Dev**, a Bundela Rajput, enjoys an income of Rs. 700 per annum. His eldest son is called **Gambhir Singh**.
Sardars.

(2) **Kunwar Bahadur Singh Ju Dev** of **Jeoraiya** is a Bundela Rajput. His income amounts to Rs. 300 a year.

(3) **Kunwar Sujan Singh Ju Dev** of **Baratpahar**, a Bundela Rajput, enjoys an income of Rs. 500 per annum. His eldest son is **Kunwar Raghuraj Singh**.

(4) **Dewan Nripat Singh Ju Dev** of **Bardwah**, a Bundela Rajput, receives from his estates an income of Rs. 750 per annum. His eldest son is **Kunwar Bhagirath Singh**.

(5) **Dewan Gajraj Singh Ju Dev** of **Bardwah**, is a Bundela Rajput. His *jagir* yields an income of Rs. 2,700 per annum. His eldest son is **Kunwar Bhumani Singh**.

(6) **Kunwar Madho Singh Ju Dev** of **Hirapur**. He is a Bundela Rajput. His estates yield Rs. 720 per annum.

(7) **Kunwar Hardeo Singh Ju Dev** of **Udgaon**, a Bundela Ponwar, enjoys an income of Rs. 580 per annum from his *jagir*.

(8) **Dewan Sankar Singh Ju Dev** of **Datia**, a Bundela Ponwar, receives an income of Rs. 600 a year. He has a son **Kunwar Devi Singh**.

(9) **Dewan Bhujbal Singh Ju Dev** is a Bundela Ponwar. His estates yield Rs. 1,000 per annum. His eldest son is called **Kunwar Prajapat Singh**.

(10) **Dewan Achal Singh Ju Dev** of **Ugaura** is a Bundela Ponwar. He enjoys an income of Rs. 360 per annum.

(11) **Dewan Parbat Singh Ju Dev** is a Bundela Ponwar. He holds a *jagir* with an income of Rs. 600 per annum. He has a son **Kunwar Hirde Shah**.

(12) **Dewan Mardan Singh Ju Dev** is a Bundela Ponwar. He enjoys a *jagir* worth Rs. 1,700 per annum.

(13) Musahib Colonel Lochan Singh Ju Dev is a Dhandera Rajput. His income amounts to Rs. 480 per annum. His eldest son is **Kunwar Deoraj Singh**.

(14) Dewan Padam Singh Ju Dev, a Dhandera Rajput, has an income of Rs. 700 per annum. **Kunwar Shankar Pratap Singh** is his eldest son.

(15) Dewan Deo Singh Ju Dev of Kumarra is a Dhandera Rajput. His estates yield an income of Rs. 500 per annum. His eldest son is **Kunwar Bhan Pratap Singh**.

(16) **Kunwar Baldeo Singh Ju Dev** of Kharusa is a Dhandera Rajput. He has an income of Rs. 420 per annum. His eldest son is called **Kunwar Daulat Singh**.

(17) **Kunwar Mahipal Singh Ju Dev** of Chauka, a Dhandera Rajput, enjoys an income of Rs. 600 a year.

(18) **Chamundra Devi Singh** is a Sengar Rajput. The revenues of his *jagir* amount to Rs. 830 per annum. His eldest son is **Kunwar Ratan Singh**.

(19) **Kunwar Roshan Singh Ju Dev** is a Sengar Rajput. He has an income of Rs. 500 per annum.

(20) **Kunwar Bahadur Harcharan Singh** is a Bais Rajput. His estates yield Rs. 400 a year. His eldest son is **Kunwar Padam Singh**.

(21) **Thakur Budh Singh**, a Bilkait Rajput, enjoys an income of Rs. 200 per annum from his estates.

(22) **Kunwar Gore Ju**, a Kanbajiya Rajput, holds estates with a revenue of Rs. 550 per annum. His son is called **Jayaram Singh**.

(23) **Raja Jawahir Singh** is a Gaur Rajput. The income from his *jagir* amounts to Rs. 300 per annum.

(24) **Chhinadhar Prohit Raj** enjoys estates yielding an income of Rs. 850 per annum.

(25) **Gobind Singh**, a Parihar Rajput, holds a *jagir* worth Rs. 650 per annum.

(1) **Sayyad Itmad Rai Mir Ashgar Ali** is Madar-ul-muham of the State. His allowances amount to Rs. 1,390 per annum.

Officials.

(2) **Rai Kamta Prasad**, member of Darbar, is a Kayasth by caste. He draws Rs. 1,320 per annum in allowances.

(3) **Pandit Jugal Kishor**, a Bajpai Brahman, receives allowances amounting to Rs. 1,800 per annum. He is Private Secretary to His Highness.

(4) **Partit Rai Thakur Prasad**, a Dihulia Brahman, is Khas Kalam. His allowances amount to Rs. 660 per annum.

(5) Pandit Raghunath Rao is a State Nazim. He is a Deccan Brahman. His allowances amount to Rs. 540 per annum.

(6) Sayad Ghulam Abas, Vakil, receives Rs. 420 in allowances.

AJAIGARH STATE.

Area 771. Population 78,000. Revenue 2.8.

His Highness Maharaja Sawai Sir Ranjor Singh Bahadur,
 The Chief. **K.C.I.E.**, was born on 26th September 1848,
 and succeeded in 1859, being granted administrative powers in 1865.

The Chief enjoys a salute of 11 guns.

He married a daughter of the Dhandera Thakur of Pahra, and has three sons : Raja Bahadur Bhopal Singh, born in 1866 ; Jaipal Singh, born in 1873 ; and Pakshpal Singh, born in 1877.

1. **Sawai Diwan Sumer Singh of Brijpur.** The Thakur is a Dhandera, and brother-in-law to the Chief. He holds three villages with an income of Rs. 3,700 per annum and pays Rs. 150 as tribute. He has three sons.

2. **Rao Khub Singh of Dhurra.** He is a Bundela and belongs to the Basneh family in Datia State. He holds an estate worth Rs. 3,000 per annum.
 Sardars and Jagirdars.

3. **Rao Raja Lala Pajan Singh of Brijpura.** He is a Bundela Ponwar and the Chief's son-in-law, having married his eldest daughter Rajju Raja. He holds three villages in *jagir* and other lands.

4. **Thakur Biswa Singh.** An old servant of the State, now Diwan.

5. **Risaldar Balwant Singh.** He is a relative of the Chief.

6. **Kunwar Jagat Singh of Patna.** Related to His Highness.

7. **Diwan Aman Singh.** A cousin of the Chief.

8. **Kunwar Barjor Singh.** A relative of the Chief.

BIJAWAR STATE.

Area 973. Population 110,000. Revenue 2.25.

His Highness Maharaja Sawai Sawant Singh Bahadur was born on October 25th, 1877. He is the second son of the present Maharaja of Orchha, and succeeded by adoption in 1900. He married into the Bundelkandi Ponwar family of Sonrai in the Jhansi District.

The Chief enjoys a salute of 11 guns.

(1) **Diwan Bahadur Sheoraj Singh of Sonrai,** a Ponwar, is the
 Relatives. Chief's brother-in-law.

(2) **Sukh Sahib of Basata.** He was a brother-in-law of the late Chief Maharaja Bhans Pratap Singh. He holds lands worth Rs. 2,000 per annum. By caste he is a Dhandera.

(3) **Ganeshju of Mora.** He was also a brother-in-law of the late Chief. He holds lands worth Rs. 300 per annum. By caste he is a Ponwar.

(4) **Hira Singh of Hirapur.** Also a brother-in-law of the late Chief and Ponwar by caste. He holds an estate worth Rs. 700 per annum.

(5) **Bhawani Singh of Nayagaon.** He is a descendant of a brother-in-law of Maharaja Ratan Singh. He holds an estate worth Rs. 1,000 per annum. By caste he is a Ponwar.

(6) **Budh Singh of Gora.** A relative of the Maharaja Ratan Singh's second wife. He is a Ponwar by caste. He holds an estate worth Rs. 300 per annum.

(7) **Behai Singh of Mendli.** A relative of Maharaja Ratan Singh's second wife. His lands are worth Rs. 250 per annum. He is by caste a Ponwar.

(8) **Kamod Singh of Hatwaha.** A relative of a wife of Maharaja Kesri Singh. His estate is worth Rs. 1,000 per annum. He is a Dhandera by caste.

(9) **Jit Singh of Majhgawan.** He stands in the same relationship as No 8. His estates are worth Rs. 1,200 per annum. He is a Dhandera by caste.

(10) **Aman Singh of Sargawan.** A relative of a wife of Maharaja Bir Singh Deo. His estate is rated as Rs. 500 per annum. He is a Ponwar by caste.

(1) **Bhawani Singh of Mahatgawan.** Holds a large *jagir* worth Rs. 4,000 per annum. He is a Bundela by caste.
Thakurs.

(2) **Diwan Kanhaiya Ju of Para.** His estate is valued at Rs. 1,200 per annum. From this family came Raghunath Singh notorious as a leader of dacoits in 1897. This family is an offshoot of the Bundela family of Mahewa in Orchha State.

(3) **Chhatarsal of Pahargaon.** He holds lands worth Rs. 4,000 per annum. This estate was resumed by Maharaja Kesri Singh, but was subsequently restored. He also belongs to the Mahewa family.

(4) **Kunwar Ganesh Ju of Nandgaon.** His revenues amount to Rs. 1,125 per annum. He is a Ponwar by caste.

(5) **Diwan Pahlwan Singh of Sandni.** His *jagir* is worth Rs. 2,000 per annum. He is connected with the Mahewa family.

(6) **Diwan Dalip Singh of Maniari.** His estate is worth Rs. 800 per annum. He belongs to the Mahewa family.

(7) **Pirthi Singh of Tehanga.** He holds lands worth Rs. 1,600 per annum. He is a Bundela of the Shahgarh family. There are six Bhumias holding small estates worth from Rs. 800 to Rs. 400 per annum.

Persons of note.

The following are persons of position in the State :—

(1) **Dalip Singh of Jasgawan.** This *jagir* was granted to a brother-in-law of Maharaja Lachman Singh. It is worth Rs. 800 per annum.

(2) **Pratap Singh of Jakhron.** The holder is a Ponwar by caste and is connected with the Chief's family. The estate is worth Rs. 1,000 per annum.

(3) **Puranmal of Barho-Amarpura.** A member of Maharaja Ratan Singh's family. The revenues of the estate are worth Rs. 2,100 per annum. He is a Ponwar by caste.

(4) **Pahar Singh of Bhoipura.** He is a cousin of No. (1). His estates are worth Rs. 1,000 per annum.

(5) **Anirudh Singh of Pira.** A relative of Maharaja Lachman Singh. He is Tahsildar in the State. His estate is worth Rs. 800 per annum. By caste he is a Dhandera.

(6) **Girwar Singh of Jhakran.**

(7) **Maharaj Singh of Ratanpura.**

(8) **Bahadur Singh of Damotipur.**

These three are related to members of Maharaja Kesri Singh's family and hold lands worth about Rs. 500 per annum. They are Ponwars.

(9) **Kanhaiya Ju of Barethi.** A big landholder with estates worth Rs. 10,100 per annum. He is connected with Maharaja Bir Singh Deo's family. He is a Ponwar.

(10) **Bhopal Singh of Mowai.** Also related to Maharaja Bir Singh Deo's family. His estates are worth Rs. 1,000 per annum. He is a Ponwar of the Noner family.

Officials.

There are several hereditary official families in the State.

(1) **Thakur Prasad Dikshit of Narainpura.** He holds land on *Muafi*. He has served in various posts under the Darbar.

(2) **Shakal Kanhaiya Lal, Maimar of Barai.** Has served in various capacities. He is a Brahman.

(3) **Bakshi Baldeo Parshad, Maimar of Nagori.** He has served in various posts and is now Sharistedar in the Darbar Office. He is a Kayasth by caste.

(4) **Khusal Khan, Maimar of Imlia.** He commands the State forces. His family has long provided soldiers to the State.

(5) **Hanmat Prasad of Pali.** He has served in various capacities.

(6) **Pandit Shri Ram Nait,** a Tailang Brahman by caste and a resident of Banda in the United Provinces, was appointed Diwan of the State in 1908.

BAONI (KADAURA) STATE.

Area 122. Population 19,700. Revenue 1-0.

His Highness Nawab Riaz-ul-Hasan Khan Bahadur was born on the 28th October 1876 and succeeded his cousin The Chief. in 1894, receiving administrative powers in 1902.

The Chief enjoys a salute of 11 guns. He has married twice and has three sons: **Sahib-zada Mushtaq Hasan Khan, Vigar-ul-Hasan Khan** and **Anwar-ul-Hasan Khan**, born in 1896, 1903 and 1907 respectively.

Sardars.

The Sardars of the State are all Muhammadans.

(1) **Ali Hasan Khan** is the present Chief's father. He receives a cash allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem. He is 65 years of age and was Minister to Nawab Medhi Hasan Khan.

(2) **Abul Hasan Khan.** He is 45 years of age. He receives a cash allowance of Rs. 125 per mensem. He has two sons: **Saheb-i-Alam** and **Sardar-i-Alam.**

(3) **Khwaja Munir-ud-din Khan.** He receives a small cash allowance.

(4) **Khwaja Shahab-ud-din Khan.** He is a relative of the Nawab's. He receives a small cash allowance. He has two sons: **Fakhir-i-Alam** and **Bad-i-Alam.**

(5) **Khwaja Ahu Nasar and Reul Fazal** are related to the Nawab. They receive a cash allowance. They are respectively 27 and 22 years of age.

(6) **Khwaja Fand-ud-din.** He is 50 years of age. He is in receipt of a small cash allowance.

CHHATARPUR STATE.

Area 1-118. Population 156,000. Revenue 4-2.

His Highness Maharaja Vishvanath Singh Bahadur is a Bundela Ponwar by caste. He was born in 1866 and succeeded in 1867. He married a daughter of

the present Chief of Orchha, Partap Singh, but has no sons.

The Chief is entitled to a salute of 11 guns.

(1) **Lala Pahar Singh of Sindurkhi.** The Thakur enjoys an income of Rs. 900 a year, paying Rs. 200 as tribute.
Sardars.

(2) **Diwan Raghunath Singh of Tatlavi.** The Thakur's *jagir* yields an income of Rs. 1,500 per annum, and pays Rs. 80 as tribute.

(3) **Ram Nanhi Duiajya of Basari.** The Thakur's estate is worth Rs. 4,800 per annum which is shared with other members of his family. He pays Rs. 192 as tribute.

(4) **Diwan Kirat Singh of Bamari.** The Thakur's estate is worth Rs. 424 per annum and he pays Rs. 17 as tribute.

(5) **Kunwar Piari ju Singh of Imlia.** The Thakur enjoys an income of Rs. 1,260 per annum from his estate. He pays Rs. 500 as tribute.

(6) **Diwan Abhir Singh of Bikrampur.** The estate is worth Rs. 1,500 per annum, the tribute being fixed at Rs. 560.

(7) **Diwan Umrao Singh of Lalpur.** The estate is worth Rs. 1,070 per annum, the tribute being Rs. 665.

(8) **Rao Bankat Rao of Mankari.** His widow enjoys an income of Rs. 2,900 per annum, which is shared by other members of the family.

(9) **Diwan Aman Singh of Barohi.** The estate has an income of Rs. 370 per annum, tribute being rated at Rs. 118.

(10) **Madho Ram Dikshit of Bilheri.** The Thakur holds under the British guarantee. His income is worth Rs. 5,000 per annum.

(11) **Diwan Bhan Singh of Pahra.** The estate is worth Rs. 2,000 per annum, the tribute being fixed at Rs. 320.

Of these Thakurs numbers 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11 were established before the Chhatarpur State was founded.

Succession is usually by primogeniture, permission to adopt being granted by the Darbar, when necessary. Except Mankari and Bilheri, all pay tribute and keep *Zabta*.

Pandit Shyam Behari Misra, M.A., Diwan of the State, is a Kanaujia Brahman of Oudh. He is a Deputy Collector in the United Provinces whose services have been lent to the Darbar. He joined on 19th July 1910.

Munshi Fazl Haq is Private Secretary to His Highness.

ALIPURA.

Area 73. Population 14,600. Revenue 30,000.

Raja Chhatrapati Singh, C.S.I., a Parihar Rajput, was born in 1853 and succeeded in 1871. He has one son, **Nanne Harpal Singh**, born in 1882.

The Chief was given the title of "Rao Bahadur" in 1877; was created a C.S.I. in 1887; and given the personal title of "Raja" in 1903.

BERI.

Area 32. Population 4,200. Revenue 21,000.

Rao Lokendra Singh is a Bundela Ponwar Rajput. He was born in 1891 and succeeded in 1904. He is a minor and is being educated at the Daly College with his brother Ghanraj Singh. The estate is administered by the late Chief's widow, Rani Sawai Sarkar Panna-walli.

BIHAT.

Area 16. Population 4,000. Revenue 13,000.

Rao Bir Singh Ju Deo, who was born in 1902, succeeded in 1908. He is studying at the Daly College at Indore.

GARAULI.

Area 37. Population 5,100. Revenue 25,000.

Diwan Bahadur Chandra Bhawan Singh, a Bundela Rajput, who was born in 1883, succeeded as a minor in the same year. He has a son born in 1910. During his minority the estate was managed by his mother, who was, in recognition of her good services, granted the personal title of "Rani" in 1901.

GAURIHAR.

Area 73. Population 7,700. Revenue 27,000.

Rao Prithpal Singh, a Jijhotia Brahman, was born in 1886 and succeeded in 1904. His elder son was born in 1903.

THE HASHT BHAYA JAGIRS.

Area 85. Population 11,000. Revenue 46,000.

Eight brothers, sons of Diwan Rai Singh of Orchha, inherited portions of the Baragaon *jagir* and thus formed these *jagirs*, viz., (1) Tahrauli, (2) Dadapura, (3) Chirgaon, (4) Dhurwai, (5) Bijna, (6) Banka-Pahri, (7) Tori-Fatehpur, (8) Pasrai. Of these Tahrauli reverted to Orchha, Dadapura was absorbed into the others, Chirgaon was resumed for rebellion in 1841, and Pasrai was incorporated into the Jhansi District. The *Jagirdars* are dependent on the British Government but show fealty to Orchha as head of the family. There still remain four shares—

(i) *Dhurwai*.—*Area 18. Population 1,800. Revenue 8,000.*

Diwan Jugul Prasad Singh was born in 1896 and succeeded in 1911. His cousins are: Radha Vallabha Saran Singh, born in 1894; Kisori Saran Singh, born in 1896; Janki Saran Singh, born in 1902; Mazfet Singh, born in 1901; and Shyam Singh, born in 1906.

The *jagir* is divided into three shares A, B, C. Succession to A and C is by selection and to B is hereditary. The *Jagirdars* of B and C pay Rs. 200 per annum to the holder of A to defray general expenses.

The present holders of B and C are **Jagraj Singh** and **Sher Singh**, born respectively in 1848 and 1837.

(ii) *Bijna*.—Area 27. Population 15,000. Revenue 10,000.

Diwan Himmat Singh was born in 1894 and succeeded in 1909. He is a minor.

It should be noted that four Chiefs of Orchha were adopted from this family, while four other members succeeded to **Tori-Fatehpur**.

(iii) *Tori-Fatehpur*.—Area 36. Population 7,100. Revenue 24,000.

Rao Bahadur Diwan Arjun Singh was born in 1870 and succeeded in 1880 by adoption from the Bijna family. His son **Raghuraj Singh** was born in 1886. He is studying at Daly College.

(iv) *Banka Pahari*.—Area 4. Population 1,000. Revenue 4,000.

Diwan Mehrban Singh was born in 1857 and succeeded in 1890. He has one son, born in 1905.

JIGNI.

Area 22. Population 3,800. Revenue 13,000.

Rao Bhan Partap Singh was born in 1878 and succeeded in 1892. During his minority the estate was managed by his mother, who was granted the title of "Rani" in recognition of her services. The Chief is a Bundela Rajput. He has a son, **Amardan Singh**, born in 1904.

LUGHASI.

Area 47. Population 6,000. Revenue 20,000.

Diwan Chhatrapati Singh was born in 1887 and succeeded in 1902. He is a Bundela.

NAIGAWAN REBAL.

Area 7. Population 2,400. Revenue 11,000.

Thakur Visvanath Singh, a Bundela Rajput, was born in 1878 and succeeded his mother in 1893. He has a son, born in 1906.

SARILA.

Area 33. Population 6,000. Revenue 59,000.

Raja Mahipal Singh succeeded his father in 1893, the year in which he was born. He is studying at the Daly College.

THE GWALIOR RESIDENCY.

State.—Gwalior State.

Estates—Agra—Barkhera—Ajraoda—Arnia—Bardia—Bhadaura—Bichraud I and II—Dabri Datana—Dharnaoda—Dhulatia—Garha—Jhalera—Kalukhera—Karaudia—Kathaon—Kheri—Rajapur—Khaniadhana—Kharsi—Khiaoda—Lalgarh—Narwar—Naugaon—Paron—Patharia Piplia—Raghugarh—Sirsi—Tappa—Tonk—Umri.

GWALIOR STATE.

Area 2,500. Population 2,900,000. Revenue 150·0.

His Highness Maharajadhiraja Major-General Madho Rao
Sindhia, G.C.V.O., G.C.S.I., A.-D.-C., LL.D.,
The Chief. (Cantab.), etc., succeeded in 1886. The Gwalior

Chief enjoys a salute of 19 guns, increased to 21 within the limits of his State.

He married in 1891 Chinku Raja, daughter of Sardar Madho Rao

Relatives. Balwant Rao Mohite. He has no children. His
Highness's mother Maharani Sakhiya Raja

Sahiba is still living, also Balwant Rao Bhaiya Sindhia, a son of Maharaja Jayaji Rao; three sisters of his Highness are also living: Mannu Raja married to Appa Sahib Shitole Anklikar, Tara Raja to the late Chief of Dewas, S. B., and a third Gunwanta Raja to Ramchandra Rao Shitole.

Angria.—The Angria family comes from Alibagh in Kolaba. Kanoji
Sardars and persons of note. Rao Angria was the chief ancestor of the
family. He left two sons Manaji Rao and Isaji

Rao. The latter came to Hindusthan with Mahadji Sindhia. Isaji Rao had two sons, Mahadji Rao and Babu Rao, and one daughter, Maina Bai, who was the mother of Daulat Rao, the adopted son of Mahadji Sindhia. The present representative is Sambhaji Rao Angria, who was adopted by the widow of the late Angria. He holds land at Neori-Bhonrasa and Panbihar as well as other lands and assignments.

Balwant Rao Bhaiya Sindhia.—Sardar Balwant Rao Sindhia is a son of Maharaja Jayaji Rao and was born in 1854. He was educated at the Daly College at Indore. In 1881 he was for a time Officiating Minister of the State and after his father's death became a Member of the Council of Regency. He holds land in the Nimach District. He is Revenue Member.

Dinkar.—Raja Sir Dinkar Rao, K.C.S.I., Mashir-i-khas Bahadur, belonged to the Rajwade family, the title Rajwade having been conferred on Timaji Pant by Shivaji. The Raja was born at Devrukh in the Ratnagiri District in December 1819. He was made Subah of Tonwarghar *zila* in succession to his father. In 1852 he became Minister. He rapidly put the State finances in order, introduced a regular settlement and reorganised the judicial and other departments, paying special attention to revenue and public education. His services in 1857 were of the very highest importance.

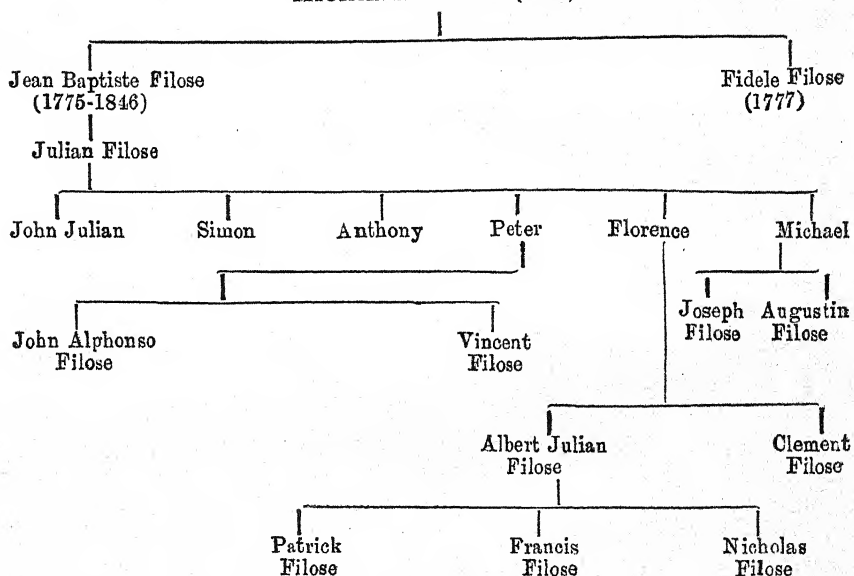
His Highness the late Maharaja Jayaji Rao when he rewarded those services by the bestowal of titles and a large *jagir* wrote,—“During the days of Mutiny you have been most loyal to me and have pleased the British Government.” Sir Richard Meade wrote,—“Throughout the trying events of 1857-58 Raja Dinkar Rao’s devotion and service to his master were all beyond praise. He was in truth the impersonation in his own territory, of loyalty to the Chief and of order amidst the wild anarchy then raging which threatened to sweep away all before it, and his attachment for, and friendly good feeling towards, the British Government can never be forgotten by those who experienced it or benefited thereby or were acquainted therewith.” In 1859 Lord Canning held a Darbar at Agra in which Sir Dinkar Rao was addressed by the Governor General in these words,—“I believe that seldom has a ruler been served in troubled times by a more faithful, fearless or able minister than yourself.” Sir Dinkar Rao obtained the grant of an estate in perpetuity in British territory. The same year he retired from Gwalior. He, at various times, assisted in the administration of Dholpur, Dewas, and Rewah. In 1861 he was appointed to the Viceroy’s Council in which he served till 1864. In 1866 he received the K.C.S.I. In 1873 he served on the Baroda Commission as a Member. In 1877 the title of Raja Mashir-i-khas Bahadur was bestowed on him and declared hereditary in 1884. He died at Allahabad in January 1896 at 76 years of age. He was succeeded by his son **Rao Raja Raghunath Rao Dinkar**, who was born in August 1858. He was educated by Mr. Deight, Principal of the Agra College. The Rao Raja has held several appointments in Gwalior. He was for some time Private Secretary to the late Maharaja Jayaji Rao. He is at present Political Secretary, Huzur Darbar and a Member of the Majlis-i-khas. He ranks as a First Class Sardar in the Bombay Presidency and in the United Provinces. In 1900, when Maharaja Sindhia went to China, Raja Raghunath Rao was appointed one of the two Members of the Committee to which the Maharaja delegated his powers in judicial matters during his absence. His son **Major Ganpat Rao** was born in January 1886 and was educated at the Victoria College, Gwalior. He holds the post of Deputy Director of Land Records.

Filose.—Jean Baptiste Filose, son of Michael Filose, had one son Julian, who left six sons John, Simon, Anthony, Peter, Florence and Michael. Jean Baptiste, who, after the treaty of 1844, went to live in retirement at Sabalgarh and Bijaiapur, adopted his grandson Peter as his heir. In May 1846 he died. Of Jean Baptiste’s grandsons Anthony Filose had taken command of the Brigade in 1840, but after the treaty of Gwalior he lived in retirement. The two younger brothers, Florence and Michael, are still living.

Peter Filose died in 1880, and his son Vincent two years later. **Albert Julian Filose**, the eldest son of Florence Filose, succeeded to his position.

The members now living are Florence, who has retired from the State service on pension ; **Albert Julian Filose**, his eldest son, who was born in November 1852 and educated in Ireland, is A.-D.-C. to the Maharaja, and **Clement Filose** also A.-D.-C. to His Highness, who received the M.V.O. in 1905 for his services in regard to the visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales to Gwalior. **Michael Filose**, brother to Florence, is Chief Secretary to the Darbar, a post he has held since 1894. He was the designer of the Jai Bilas palace ; his son **Joseph Filose** was educated at Stoneyhurst and served in the English Militia ; he was for some time Sar-Subah of Malwa and is now Inspector-General of Police.

MICHAEL FILOSE (1797)



Ghorpade.—This family claims descent from the Udaipur house through Ajay Singh, who went into the Deccan in 1840, when Hamir Singh succeeded to the *gaddi*. The surname of Ghorpade is derived from an incident which took place when Maloji captured a fortress in the Konkan by hanging on to the tail of a large *iguana* (*ghorpar*) which showed him a way up the rock. Before this, the family name had been Bhonsle.

The present representative is **Jado Rao Ghorpade**.

Kadam No. 1.—Krishna Rao, the grandfather of the present Sardar, known as Mama Sahib Kadam, as being the maternal uncle of Jankoji Rao, was Diwan of the State. He retired from the State during the minority of

Jayaji Rao. His son Yadvav Rao, however, was recalled by Jayaji Rao, who granted him a monthly allowance of Rs. 1,000. He was succeeded by his son **Siddheshwar Rao**, who holds a *jagir* in the Deccan.

Kadam No. 2.—Abaji Rao Kadam entered the service of Mahadji Sindhia. There are at present two representatives, **Ram Rao**, who succeeded in 1873, by adoption, and **Govind Rao Nana Kadam**, who contested his adoption in 1900. It was decided that Nana Kadam should receive *jagir* villages yielding a revenue of Rs. 3,600, and a cash allowance from Ram Rao Kadam. The family holds lands in the Mandasor and Shajapur *zilas*.

Khasgiwala.—The founder of the family was Murar Govind, who was Khasgiwala or the Manager of the household to Ranoji Sindhia. Martand Sakha-ram *alias* Tantia Sahib Khasgiwala died in January 1904 and was succeeded by his son **Balwant Rao**, aged 20 years. He holds a *jagir* in Ujjain *zila*.

Mahadik.—Yashwant Rao Mahadik was a well-known follower of Mahadji Sindhia. The present representative is **Daulat Rao Mahadik** who succeeded in 1886. He holds a land in the Amjhera *zila*. Another branch holds lands at Pipliain Amjhera *zila*. The present representative of the latter is **Narayan Rao Bala Sahib**, who succeeded in 1890.

Mahurkar.—Sultan Rao Mahurkar was a follower of Mahadji and Daulat Rao Sindhia. His son Jagdev Rao did good service in the Mutiny and was rewarded by being given his native village of Mahur and other lands in *jagir*. He died in 1872 and was succeeded by Sultan Rao, who died in 1892, and was succeeded by the present representative, **Ganapat Rao**, who was companion to the present Chief as a boy. He holds various *jagirs* in British India being a first class Sardar under the Bombay Government, and also land in Gwalior Gird, Amjhera and Mandasor *zilas*.

Mohite.—The present **Sardar Madho Rao Balwant Rao** is His Highness's father-in-law, his daughter, Her Highness Chinku Raja, having been married to the present Chief in 1891. The Mohite family claimed Chauhan descent.

Nimbalkar.—Dhar Rao Nimbalkar entered the service of Daulat Rao. The present representative is **Pandurang Rao Nimbalkar**.

Patankar.—The Patankar family came from Kolhapur where they were first class Sardars. In 1816 Ram Chandra Rao Appa Sahib Patankar married a daughter of Daulat Rao Sindhia and became a Sardar of Gwalior. The present representative is also named **Ramchandra Rao**.

Phalke.—The chief ancestor of the family was Himaji Phalke originally a patel of Narhi in the Satara District. He came to Malwa with Ranoji Sindhia and distinguished himself in many campaigns. He left two sons, Ananda Rao and Satwaji Rao, who were killed at Panipat. Satwaji Rao

had two sons, Haibat Rao and Madho Rao. The Phalke family then split into three sections :—

- (1) Ananda Rao succeeded by Najaji Rao.
- (2) Haibat Rao succeeded by Satwaji Rao.
- (3) Madho Rao succeeded by Ram Rao.

No. (3) Ram Rao separated himself from the family in 1834 in Maharaja Jankoji Rao's time and Nos. (1) and (2) separated in 1849 during the rule of Jayaji Rao.

Najaji Rao Phalke.—The founder of this branch was Najaji Rao Phalke. The present representative is Anand Rao who was adopted by the widow of Lakshman Rao in 1900. He holds land in the Ujjain and Amjhera *zilas*.

Satwaji Rao Phalke.—The founder of this branch was Satwaji Rao. Members of this branch distinguished themselves in many battles. The present representative is Najaji Rao Phalke who was adopted in 1892. He holds land in the Amjhera, Shajapur and Ujjain *zilas*.

Ram Rao Phalke.—The founder of this branch was Ram Rao Phalke. Maharaja Jankoji Rao Sindhia appointed him Wakil at the Gwalior Residency. During the minority of Maharaja Jayaji Rao Sindhia, he was President of the Council of Regency. His son Madho Rao Phalke served the State and the British Government in the Mutiny of 1857. The present representative is Ram Rao Phalke, who succeeded his father in 1878. He holds land in the Gwalior Gird and Amjhera *zilas* and also in the Deccan.

Rana Khan's family.—Rana Khan accompanied Mahadji Sindhia and was instrumental in saving his life when he was wounded at Panipat. In reward for this service Sindhia always called him Bhai. On 17th Zilhija 1203 (Tuesday, 8th September 1778) Sindhia wrote to the Emperor asking for official recognition of the title Bhai. He said,—“In the great battle of Panipat Rana Khan Bhai . . . encountering great personal risk, saved my life for which I have given him the title of Bhai (brother) . . . Now this servant (*i.e.*, the writer) expects appreciation (of the deed) from Your Imperial Majesty and hopes that the title Bhai conferred by me on Rana Khan may be confirmed by Your Majesty.” The request was granted. Rana Khan was one of Mahadji's most efficient commanders and distinguished himself on many occasions. He was killed at Bharatpur in June 1788. His son Hasan Khan Bhai succeeded. The present representative of this family is Rana Khan. He holds land in the Ujjain *zila*.

Sindhia.—The founder of the family was Kondaji, who was succeeded by his son Patleji whose son Mukut Rao was adopted by Daulat Rao Sindhia's widow and succeeded as Jankoji Rao. The present holder is Ranji

Rao *alias* Kaka Sahib, who did good service in 1857 and was rewarded by the British Government. The family lands are in the Mandasor and Amjhera *zilas*.

Sarnobat.—Setiba Sindhia Sarnobat accompanied Mahadji Sindhia to Northern India. The present representative is also called Setiba Sindhia Sarnobat. The family holds land in the Ujjain *zila*.

Surve.—Kashi Rao Sahib Surve, C.S.I., entered the Gwalior army in 1855. He did good service in the Mutiny. He was granted a C.S.I. in 1895. He died in 1906 and was succeeded by his son Balwant Rao.

Shitole.—The Shitole family claims descent from a Sesodia Thakur. They have long been a family of importance in the Deccan where they enjoyed sardeshmukhi rights. Sadhuji Rao Shitole accompanied Mahadji into Northern India in 1776. Mahadji gave his daughter Balabai in marriage to Larhoji, son of Sadhuji. The Shitole family at this time received lands near Ujjain in dowry and Larhoji became a first class Sardar. The present representative of the family is Maloji Narsingh Rao Shitole, who was adopted by the last *Jagirdar* Ramchandra Narsinghrao, who had married Gunwanta Raja, a daughter of Jayaji Rao Sindhia. Another branch is represented by Appa Sahib Shitole Anklikar, who in 1889 married Mannu Raja, another sister of the present Chief.

Temak.—The family is of agricultural class and was raised to its present position by Santaji Rao, who was long Darbar Vakil with the Agent to the Governor General and Naib Diwan in Jayaji Rao's time and the Revenue Member of the Council of Regency during the minority of the present Maharaja, subsequently becoming a Member of the Board. The present representative is Madho Rao Temak. The family holds land in Shujalpur pargana.

AGRA BARKHERA.

Area 31. Population 5,000. Revenue 19,000.

Thakur Baldeo Singh, a Ponwar Rajput, succeeded in 1891. His estate of 45 villages has an income of Rs. 19,000 per annum from all sources.

AJRAODA.

Revenue 800.

Thakur Pratap Singh, a Maratha Ponwar, holds no village but receives certain payments. He succeeded in 1903.

ARNIA.

Revenue 3,000.

Thakur Sobhag Singh, a Chauhan Rajput, succeeded in 1899. His estate of four villages has, from all sources, an income of Rs. 3,000 per annum.

BARDIA (BARRA).

Area 7. Population 500. Revenue 15,000.

Rao Dhonkal Singh, a Khichi Chauhan, was born in 1850 and succeeded in 1865. The estate of three villages has an income of Rs. 15,000 per annum.

BHADAURA.

Area 50. Population 2,000. Revenue 5,000.

Raja Ranjit Singh, a Sesodia Rajput, succeeded in 1900. The estate, which comprises 41 villages, has a total income of Rs. 5,000 per annum.

BICHRAUD, I AND II.

Revenue 2,700.

Thakurs Madho Singh and Nag Singh are Chauhan Rajputs. Madho holds no village, but Nag Singh has a half share of one. They both receive certain payments. They respectively succeeded in 1878 and 1899.

DABRI.

Revenue 280.

Thakur Parbat Singh, a Khichi Chauhan Rajput, was born in 1879, succeeding in 1885. He receives *tanka*.

DATANA.

Area 106 acres. Population . Revenue 320.

Thakur Bhawani Singh, a Jadon Rajput, holds no village, but receives certain *tankas*. He succeeded in 1878.

DHARNAODA.

Area 41. Population 4,000. Revenue 9,000.

Thakur Bhim Singh, a Khichi Chauhan, succeeded in 1877. The estate, which comprises 32 villages, has an income of Rs. 9,000 per annum.

DHULATIA.

Area 60 acres. Population . Revenue 1,200.

Thakur Dule Singh, a Khichi Chauhan, holds no village, but receives certain payments.

GARHA.

Area 44. Population 9,400. Revenue 22,000.

Raja Dhirat Singh, a Khichi Chauhan, succeeded in 1900. The estate contains 75 villages with an income of Rs. 22,000 per annum.

JHALERA.

Revenue 1,327.

Rao Bhawani Singh, of Jhalera, is a Rathor Rajput. He holds no village. He receives certain *tankas*. The Rao was born in 1894, succeeding in 1895.

KALUKHERA.

Area 6. Population 900. Revenue 7,000.

Rao Kishan Singh, a Khichi Chanhani, holds four villages with an income of Rs. 7,000 (including *tanka*). He succeeded in 1896.

KARAUDIA.

Area 10. Population 1,469. Revenue 8,000.

Thakur Lakshman Singh, a Chauhan Rajput, succeeded in 1907. He was born in 1900. The holding contains 1 village and has an income of Rs. 8,000 from all sources.

KATHAUN.

Area 5. Population 3,500. Revenue 7,000.

Thakur Partab Singh, a Jadon Rajput, succeeded in 1892. The estate of 10 villages is worth Rs. 7,000 per annum.

KHERI-RAJPUT.

Area 23. Population 630. Revenue 4,180.

Thakur Ram Singh belongs to the Karaudia family, to which he is connected. He is a Chauhan Rajput. The estate of two villages has an income of Rs. 4,000 per annum. The Thakur succeeded in 1905.

KHANIADHANA.

Area 68. Population 15,000. Revenue 22,000.

Rao Khalak Singh, a Bundela Rajput of the Orchha house, succeeded in 1909. His estate has an income of Rs. 22,000 per annum.

KHARSI.

Revenue 1,700.

Rao Onkar Singh of Kharsi, a Rathor Rajput, holds no villages but draws certain *tankas*. He was born in 1897 and succeeded his father in 1905.

KHIAODA.

Area 10. Population 8,100. Revenue 2,000.

Thakur Madan Singh, a Sesodia Rajput of the Umri family, succeeded in 1889. He holds 12 villages with an income of Rs. 2,000 per annum.

LALGARH.

Area 14. Population 1,800. Revenue 18,000.

Diwan Hari Singh, a Chauhan Rajput, succeeded in 1888. The estate consists of six villages, the income from all sources being Rs. 18,000 per annum.

NARWAR.

Area 6. Population 6,400. Revenue 19,000.

Rao Man Singh, a Jhala Rajput, succeeded in 1899. His estate comprises three villages, his income from all sources being Rs. 19,000 per annum.

NAUGAON.

Revenue 114.

Thakur Onkar Singh is a Jadon Rajput. He succeeded in 1900. He holds no village but receives certain payments.

PARON.

Area 60. Population 5,000. Revenue 25,000.

Raja Mahendra Singh, a Kachhwaha Rajput, succeeded in 1898. His estate of 5 villages has an income of Rs. 25,000 per annum.

PATHARIA.

Area 7. Population 400. Revenue 2,000.

Thakur Rai Singh is a Chauhan Rajput. The estate of two villages has an income of Rs. 2,000 per annum from all sources. The Thakur, who succeeded in 1900, was born in 1881.

PIPLIA.

Area 6. Population 6,000. Revenue 4,000.

Rawat Pratap Singh is a Khichi Chauhan Rajput. His estate contains three villages from which he derives an income of Rs. 4,000 per annum from all sources. He succeeded in 1906.

RAGHUGARH.

Area 112. Population 1,900. Revenue 52,000.

Raja Bahdhar Singh, a Khichi Chauhan and head of this clan, succeeded in 1900. The State covers an area of 112 square miles and comprises 166 villages, with a revenue of Rs. 52,000 per annum. The Garha and Dharnaoda Chiefs are members of this family.

SIRSI.

Area 12. Population 5,000. Revenue 6,000.

Diwan Jiwan Singh, a Bundelkhandi Dhandera, succeeded in 1901. He derives an income of Rs. 6,000 per annum from his estate of 72 villages.

TAPPA.

Area 15. Population 500. Revenue 3,000.

Thakur Bhim Singh, a Sendhu Rajput, holds an estate of 12 villages, with an income of Rs. 3,000 per annum. He succeeded in 1900.

TONK.

Revenue.

Thakur Bije Singh is a Chanda Rajput. He succeeded in 1906. He receives Rs. 5,000 per annum as *tanka*.

UMRI.

Area 60. Population 7,400. Revenue 6,000.

Raja Pirthi Singh, a Sesodia Rajput, descended from the Udaipur family, succeeded in 1880. The estate contains 53 villages with an income of Rs. 6,000 per annum.

THE INDORE RESIDENCY.

State.—Indore.

Estates.—Bai—Bilauda—Dhaoraganjara—Hirapur—Kayatha—Men—Naulana—Sheogarh.

INDORE STATE.

Area 9,500. Population 8,50,000. Revenue 70·0

His Highness Maharajadhiraja Tukoji Rao Holkar III succeeded

The Chief. in 1903 on the abdication of his father. He was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and joined the Imperial Cadet Corps for a time. He was born on 26th November 1890. The Chief enjoys a salute of 19 guns, increased to 21 within his own territories.

He is married and has a son and heir Jaswant Rao Holkar, born in 1908, and a daughter born in 1909.

His Highness has five half-sisters living, Sita Bai, married to Narayan Rao Bhagwat; Savitri Bai, married to Santaji Rao Bansude; Bhima Bai, married to Shankar Rao Changan; Lila Bai, married to Kondaji Rao Matkar; and Thaku Bai, unmarried. They all enjoy certain *jagirs* or allowances.

He has also three cousins, Tantia Sahib Holkar, son of Yashwant Rao Holkar, a brother of Maharaja Shivaji Rao Holkar, who holds an estate in the Thana District of Bombay, and also receives a cash allowance of about Rs. 40,000 a year from the Darbar; Malhar Rao Holkar, adopted grandson of Sir Kashi Rao Dada Sahib, K.C.S.I., elder brother of Tukoji Rao II, who holds a *jagir* in the State, and Bhao Sahib Holkar, adopted grandson of Paraji Rao Holkar, younger brother of Maharaja Tukoji Rao II, also a State *Jagirdar*. The two last are studying at the Daly College. An uncle of the Chief, Sardar Yadav Rao Bhaiya Sahib, holds a *jagir* and also receives a cash allowance.

Distant connections only are **Lakshman Rao, Madho Rao, Babuji and Udaji Rao, Holkars**, who are descended from branches of the family which came into Malwa with Malhar Rao I.

Barwaha.—Two families hold *samindaris* in Barwaha. One family belongs to the Tonwara Rajput clan which once ruled at Delhi. They held land in this region before the Maratha invasion. The present representative is **Rana Nahar Singh**. He holds ten villages with an income of about Rs. 15,000 a year. The other family belongs to the Rathor clan. The present representative is **Umrao Singh**. He holds five villages with an income of about Rs. 7,000 a year.

Bhuskute.—The present holder of the *jagir* is **Rao Bahadur Balwant Rao Govind Rao**, who is an Honorary Extra Assistant Commissioner and Magistrate in the Central Provinces, where he holds land as well as his *jagir* in the Bijagarh *pargana* of the State.

Bolia.—The Bolia family is descended from Vithoji Bolia, an officer of the Peshwa. Baji Rao Govind Rao Bolia of this house received land in Malwa, his grandson, also called Govind Rao, marrying Bhima Bai, daughter of Jaswant Rao Holkar. She was given in dowry the *pargana* of Kunch. When this *pargana* reverted to the British, a pension of Rs. 20,000 a year was granted by the British Government in lieu of it. Bhima Bai was succeeded by her grandson Govind Rao, her son Chimnaji Rao Appa Sahib having died. Chimnaji is remembered by the bridge which he constructed over the river in Indore City. Govind Rao married Sita Bai, daughter of Tukoji Rao II. He built a dam over the Khan river in the Residency in 1882. His widow adopted, on his death in 1895, the present representative **Narayan Rao Bolia**, the first Sardar in the State. Narayan Rao was companion to the present Chief at the Mayo College, and in 1905 married Sundra Bai (now dead), own sister to His Highness. He derives an income of about Rs. 80,000 a year from various sources.

Chandravat.—The Chandravats of Rampura have been long known in Malwa. The family is a branch of the Udaipur Sesodias, being descended from Chandra, second son of Jayasimha, the predecessor of Lakshmansimha, in whose day Ala-ud-din took Chitor. The present family belongs to the Harsingot of this clan. They have held land in Rampura in fief since the 13th century. About 1750 Madho Singh of Jaipur, to whom this territory passed, made it over to Malhar Rao Holkar in return for his assistance in securing him the *gaddi*. It has since remained in Maratha hands. The present representative is **Diwan Kishor Singh Chandravat**. He has a large estate in the south of Rampura.

Dahi.—The Dahi Thakur is a Solanki Rajput. He holds the Thakurat of Dahi with 40 villages worth Rs. 10,000 a year, paying Rs. 300 as *tanka*. The present holder is **Thakur Ganpat Singh**.

Dube.—The family belongs to the Kanya Kubja (Kanaujiya) Brahman caste. **Bhawani Singh** was *Sarnobat* (Commander-in-Chief) and carried on the duties of minister. He was succeeded in the latter post by Sir T. Madhava Rao in 1872. He received Mathola village in Betma *pargana* in *jagir*, yielding Rs. 1,775 and other lands in Sanwer and Indore *parganas*. These are now held by his son **Durga Prasad**. **Balmakund Dube**, brother of Bhawani Singh, entered the State military service in 1867. He rose to be General and Commander-in-Chief and obtained *inam* land in Indore City, worth Rs. 1,200, from Maharaja Shivaji Rao. He was guardian to the present Chief from June 1904 to October 1905. He has five sons, of whom two are in the State service, **Major Ramprasad Dube, M.A., LL.B., B.Sc.**, in the Settlement Department, and **Captain Madhava Prasad**, in the State Cavalry.

Kayatha.—The Thakurs of Kayatha are Sesodias. The present holder of the *jagir* is **Sheodan Singh**. His lands are worth about Rs. 9,000 a year. He also gets Rs. 455 from Gwalior State and Rs. 1,427 from Dewas.

Khasgi Diwan.—Govind Raghunath, the ancestor of the present representative, followed Malhar Rao I. They are Deccani Brahmans of the Konkanasth Sub-Division. The *jagir* of Sanawada village, instead of Bangarda, originally granted, yielding Rs. 1,400 a year, is held by the family. **Govind Rao Vinayak** is the present holder.

Khuman Singh, Bakshi.—**Bakshi Khuman Singh, C.S.I.**, is a native of Jodhpur, in which State he was born in 1830. He was companion to Maharaja Tukoji Rao II. Afterwards he received command of the State Cavalry. Sir Robert Hamilton and Colonel Keatinge noticed his good work during the Mutiny. In 1871 he visited England. In 1877 at the Delhi Assemblage he was presented with the C.S.I. and was congratulated by Sir Henry Daly in the words, "I am delighted that amongst the Companions of the Star of India there is another good man and true." He was Minister from 1879 to 1884. At over 80 he is still one whose advice is sought in affairs of State. He holds a *jagir* of Pawadiya Hana yielding an annual revenue of Rs. 2,500. His son **Fateh Singh** is in the Treasury Department.

Kibe.—The Kibe family was founded by Vithal Mahadeo Kibe, better known as Tantia Jogh. He was born in 1778 in Khandesh, and was a Karhada Brahman. He was the Darbar's representative in concluding the treaty of Mandasor in 1818. Lord Hastings wrote of him: "The good sense and experience of Tantia Jogh into whose hands the entire administration fell, have seconded my views, and I have every reason to be satisfied with the conduct of the Court of Holkar since the signature of the treaty." The Maharaja granted him a *jagir* of the Rao and Banadya villages worth Rs. 20,000 a year. He died in 1826 and was succeeded by his adopted son Ganpat Rao *alias* Daji Sahib. He died in 1865 and his estates descended to his three sons. The two younger died without heirs, while

the eldest Rao Sahib Vinayak Rao Kibe, who died in 1885, was succeeded by his son **Madho Rao Vinayak Kibe**, the present representative. He was educated at the Daly College and Muir Central College at Allahabad, taking his M.A. degree. He also holds two villages from Kotah State, yielding about Rs. 6,000. Mr. Madhav Rao Kibe is Honorary Attaché to the Governor-General's Agent in Central India and a Magistrate.

Mulye.—The grandfather of the present representative **Rao Bahadur Krishna Rao Mulye** entered the State service and for good work done in the Mutiny received *inam* land in Mhow *pargana*. The present representative was Private Secretary to Maharaja Shivaji Rao and Residency *vakil*. He afterwards acted as Superintendent of the Dewas, Junior Branch, and Dhar States. In 1902 he returned to Indore as Finance Minister. He received the title of Rao Bahadur in 1895, and the silver Kaisar-i-Hind medal in 1902. He holds, besides the *inam* land mentioned, the village of Piwada in Khudel *pargana* in *jagir* with an income of Rs. 4,000 a year. He is a member of the Council of Regency.

Rai Bahadur Nanak Chand, C.I.E., the present Minister of the State, is descended from Munshi Suraj Bhan of Delhi (his grandfather), who was Minister to the Karnal Chief, and *Mashir-ud-daula Rai Bahadur* Umaid Singh, tutor to Maharaja Tukoji Rao II. On his death in 1867 the Chief transferred the title to the present representative **Rai Bahadur Nanak Chand**. In 1886 Nanak Chand became Judicial Secretary, State Treasurer shortly after, Deputy Minister in 1890 and Minister in 1895, a post he still holds. For his good services in 1900 he received the gold Kaisar-i-Hind medal and in 1901 the C.I.E. He holds a *jagir* of two villages Garota and Phulan in Depalpur *pargana* near Indore, yielding an income of Rs. 13,000 a year. His son **Munshi Ramchand** is the State Deputy Treasurer.

Palshikar.—The Palshikar family are descended from Ramji Yadav, who entered the service of Malhar Rao Holkar I. The family holds the hereditary Diwanship of the State. The present representative, **Krishna Rao Ram Rao**, was educated at the Daly College. He holds the Anjanda village in *jagir*, worth Rs. 2,400, and also receives a cash allowance of Rs. 6,600 a year. He has five *jagir* villages in the Deccan, yielding about Rs. 15,000 a year.

Phadnis.—The ancestors of the present Phadnis accompanied Malha Rao to Malwa. They are Deccani Brahmans of the Deshasth Sub-Division. The present representative, **Sadashiv Rao**, is a minor. The family holds the *jagir* villages of Khajrani and Radra near Indore.

Phanse.—The Phanse family are connected by marriage with the ruling house, Santaji Rao Phanse's sister having married Maharaja Tukoji Rao II. Other members of the family who have served the State were Revaji

Rao Phanse originally in the service of Jaswant Rao, and his son Raja Bhau Phanse, who married a daughter of Maharaja Hari Rao. Both Revaji and Raja Bhau were ministers of the State. The family holds a *jagir*. The present representative is **Baluji Phanse**.

Reshmiwala.—**Sakharam Martand**, the present representative of the family, is a brother of Ramchandra Martand (*alias* Ramchandra Bhau Reshmiwala), a Deshasth Brahman, who served in the Mutiny under Maharaja Tukoji Rao II, from whom he received in *jagir* the villages of Pawarda, Dai and Machhalkheri, worth Rs. 3,300 a year.

Wagh.—The Wagh *Jagirdars*, locally always called the “Wagh Rajas,” are a Mehidpur family. Originally they held considerable possessions, but now own a small *jagir* only. The present representative of the family is **Haibat Rao**.

Wagle.—Yashwant Rao Wagle was a servant of Mahadji Sindhia, from whom he received a *jagir*. He was put to death by Sarje Rao Ghatke and lost his lands. In 1802 his nephew Narayan Rao was reinstated in the *jagir*. Pandurang Rao Narayan, in 1857, opposed the rebellious Thakur of Raghogarh who had set up his standard at Satwas, where the Wagle family live. He was taken prisoner by the Thakur and kept in custody till released by the British. His son **Balwant Rao Pandurang**, born in 1857, is the present representative and was a member of the State Council. He received the title of Rao Bahadur from the British Government in 1905. The family *jagir* is near Satwas.

Zamindar of Indore.—The hereditary *zamindars* of Indore were the indigenous landholders before the arrival of the Marathas in Malwa. Rao Nand Lal was *zamindar* when the Marathas first entered the district and was instrumental in piloting them into the country through the Vindhya passes. They are by caste Shrigaud Brahmans. The present representative is **Rao Chhatra Karan**, who holds in *jagir* the villages of Shahada and Hingona and other land near Indore, with a total income of about Rs. 40,000 a year.

BAL.

Revenue 750.

Jaswant Singh of Bai is a Bhilala. He holds no villages but receives certain payments. He succeeded in 1894.

BILAUDA.

Area 111. Population 257. Revenue 4,000.

Thakur Samrat Singh is a Khichi Chauhan. He succeeded in 1878. The estate comprises one village, the income from all sources amounting to Rs. 4,000 per annum.

HIRAPUR.

Area 6. Population 400. Revenue 7,000.

Rao Jaswant Singh is a Korku by caste. His estate contains five villages with an income of Rs. 7,000 per annum. The Thakur who succeeded in 1900 is a minor.

KAYATHA.

Revenue 9,097.

Thakur Sheodan Singh is a Khichi Chauhan. The Thakur who succeeded in 1864 has no village, but receives certain payments.

NAULANA.

Area 2. Population 401. Revenue 5,300.

Thakur Prithi Singh of Naulana, a Kichi Chauhan Rajput, succeeded in 1884. The estate of one village has an income from all sources of Rs. 5,000 per annum.

SHEOGARH.

Area 17. Population 300. Revenue.

Thakur Moti Singh, a Khichi Chauhan Rajput, succeeded in 1864. He holds one village, his income from all sources being Rs. 4,000.

THE MALWA AGENCY.

States.—Dewas, Senior Branch,—Dewas, Junior Branch—Jaora—Ratlam—Sitamau—Sailana.

Estates.—Bagli—Barkhera Deo—Dungri—Barkhera panth—Bhojakeri—Bilaud—Borkhera I and II—Gundarkhera—Jawasia—Kherwasa—Khojankhera—Panthpiploda—Pathari—Piploda—Sadakheri (Sheogarh)—Sanauda—Shajaota—Sidri—Sirsi—Sarwan—Tal—Uni—Uparwara.

DEWAS STATE, SENIOR BRANCH.

Area 446. Population 63,000. Revenue 35.

His Highness Raja Tukoji-Rao Ponwar, who was born in 1888,

The Chief.

succeeded on adoption in 1900. He was educated at the Daly College, Indore, and the Mayo College at Ajmer. He is by caste a Ponwar Maratha. He married in 1908 a daughter of His Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur. He received ruling powers in 1908. He is entitled to a salute of 15 guns.

Persons of note.

These may be divided into three sections—(1) Relatives ; (2) Thakurs ; (3) Officials.

Near relative.

Jagdeo Rao Bhao Sahib Ponwar Supekar is the Chief's own brother. He was born in 1881 and educated at the Daly College. He is

a second class Sardar in the Dekhan and holds the Supa estate with a revenue of Rs. 1,200 per annum. He also enjoys the hereditary title of Vishvasrao received from the Peshwa. In Dewas he enjoys an estate yielding Rs. 2,300 per annum, and a cash allowance of Rs. 3,000 per annum. He received a silver medal at the Delhi Durbar of 1903.

Sardars.

1. **Pandit Narayan Prasad Marchaldar Sarkhawas**, a Malwi Brahman, is at present Diwan of the State. He was born in 1861. He enjoys a hereditary allowance of Rs. 1,500 per annum. He has a son **Shiv Prasad**.
2. **Sahib Rao Vaghalkar Ponwar** is a relative of the Chief. He was born in 1896. He enjoys a cash allowance of Rs. 600 per annum.
3. **Raja Ramji Deokar Jaripatkadar** is a relative of His Highness. He receives an allowance of Rs. 1,300 a year. He is Senapati at present.
4. **Ramchandra Rao Ghatge**.—He is the adopted son of Baya Bai Sahiba, a daughter of Raja Rukmangad Rao. He was born in 1884. He receives a cash allowance of Rs. 1,200 per annum.
5. **Kesho Rao Ramchandra**, hereditary Phadnis, is descended from the Phadnis who accompanied the founder of the State. He performs the hereditary duties of his office (Accountant-General). He was born in 1844. He holds in *jagir* three villages and is also paid a salary, receiving in all about Rs. 8,000 per annum. He is a Prabhu by caste.
6. **Rayaji Rao Jadav** is related to the Chief, being the adopted son of Shidoji Rao, the Mama Sahib of Raja Rukmangad Rao. He holds in *jagir* the village of Churlai, worth Rs. 2,200 per annum, and receives a cash allowance of Rs. 1,200 per annum. He has two sons, **Ram Rao** and **Lachman Rao**.
7. **Khande Rao Hinge**. He is a descendant of Raja Krishnaji Rao I, and thus a distant relative of the Chief. He was born in 1878. He enjoys an allowance of Rs. 500 a year. By caste he is a Maratha.
8. **Vital Rao Bala Sahib Ponwar** is a cousin of the Chief, being descended from Raja Krishnaji Rao I. He was born in 1883 and holds a *jagir* worth Rs. 5,000 per annum.
9. **Baji Rao Amrit Atre**, who belongs to the hereditary Diwan's family, succeeded to this title on adoption in 1880. He holds estates yielding Rs. 17,000 per annum. He was born in 1874, and is by caste a Maharashtra Brahman. He is an Honorary Judicial Assistant to the Darbar. He is also titular household priest to the Chief.
10. **Sakharam Gangadhar Supekar**. When the original family of hereditary Diwans represented by No. 1 lost its powers, the duties of the office passed to this family, Sakharam Baba being joint minister for the two

branches when the treaty of 1818 was signed. He holds estates in the Alot and Sarangpur *parganas*, yielding Rs. 3,000 per annum. He performs no duties.

11. **Ram Rao Ganesh Atre.** His ancestors have served the Ponwar family for many generations, the family being an offshoot of No. 1. The present *Jagirdar* is Treasury Officer to the Darbar. He holds one village in *jagir* and certain allowances amounting to Rs. 2,000 per annum. He also receives a salary.

Officials.

1. Narayan Prasad, Diwan (see No. 1 above).
2. Mulchandra Rao Kadam, household officer (Khasgi Karbhari).
3. Rajaramji Deokar is Senapati (see No. 3 above).
4. Vaman Rao Narayan Phadnis is Treasury Officer.
5. Baji Rao Amrit Atre, judicial assistant (see No. 9 above)

Other Notables.

1. **Ram Rao Govind Pant** (Nana Sahib). He was born in 1833 and retired only in 1907. In the Mutiny he saved the lives of several Europeans and received a "Khilat" of Rs. 1,000.

2. **Rao Bahadur V. K. Kunte.** Though retired from the Darbar's service he still resides in the State. He was born in 1849, and in 1886 became Minister to the State retiring in 1899 when he lost his eyesight. In 1892 he received the title of "Rao Bahadur" from the British Government. His advice is still sought in directing the administration of the State. He is Chitpawan Brahman.

DEWAS STATE, JUNIOR BRANCH.

Area 440. Population 55,000. Revenue 3-5.

His Highness Raja Malhar Rao Ponwar is by caste a Ponwar Maratha. He was born in 1877 and succeeded

Chief.

on adoption in 1892. His father, Jivaji Rao, was the adopted brother of the last Chief Raja Narain Rao. He married a daughter of Sabaji Rao Bhonsle, a Sardar of the Sawantwadi State. He has no issue. He is entitled to a salute of 15 guns.

The Chief has a brother **Sadashiv Rao, Khase Sahib**, a cousin **Chandra Rao Ponwar**, adopted son of the Chief's father's

Relatives.

brother, and a nephew **Dairya Singh Rao**, a grand-nephew of the last Chief. Relationship exists also with the Senior Branch and Dhar State. By marriage, connection has been formed with many Maratha families, including that of the Gaekwar of Baroda.

State Sardars.

The State Sardars are of two classes —

- (i) Relatives of the Chief, who are again sub-divided into (a) issue of Chiefs of Jaora styled *Sahibzada*, (b) descendants of Nawab Gafur Khan's (the founder) brothers known as the *Biradri*. Both divisions are members of the Chief's clan.
- (ii) *Jagirdars*, etc.

(i) **Sahibzada Firoz Muhammad Khan, Jagirdar of Shampura**, is a son of Kudsia Begam, a sister of Nawab Muhammad Ismail Khan. He was born in 1874 and succeeded his father in the estate. The *jagir*, which lies 4 miles north-west of Jaora, has an area of 282 acres and an income of Rs. 340 per annum.

(ii) The *Niman-Nagdi Jagirs*.—These two villages are held by five sisters, Agha Begam, Jahanbanu Begam, Malika Jahan Begam, Khushru Jahan Begam, and Jahanzib Zanani Begam, daughters of Khan Jahan Khan, a grandson of Nawab Ghafur Khan. The *jagir* was originally granted to Wazir Begam (Nanni Bi) by Nawab Ghaus Muhammad Khan and descended to her son Khan Jahan Khan and finally to his five daughters in equal shares. The villages lie 4 miles south of Jaora. The estate has an area of 1,656 acres with a revenue of Rs. 5,000.

(iii) **Waris Muhammad Khan, Zamindar of Pahera**. He was born in 1880 and succeeded in 1898. His ancestors, who were Rajputs and Hindus, were converted in the 17th century to Muhammadanism. They were in possession of these lands before the Jaora State came into existence. The village lies to the north-east of the Mahargarh *tahsil*; its lands comprise 1,919 acres with a revenue of Rs. 4,600 per annum.

(iv) **Thakur Dalpat Singh of Amba** is a Rathor Rajput, descended from the Ratlam family. He was born in 1854 and succeeded in 1864. The *jagir* was in existence prior to the founding of the State. He has grossly mismanaged his lands and is not received in Darbar. The estate has an area of about 3,400 acres and a revenue of about Rs. 11,000 per annum. He pays Rs. 900 as *tanka*. He has a son and heir **Lachman Singh**.

(vi) **Thakur Kesri Singh of Mandawal** is a Doria Rajput. He was born in 1858, and succeeded in 1861. The Thakur also shares in the revenues from the guaranteed estate of Panth Piploda. His lands in Jaora have an area of about 1,870 acres with a revenue of Rs. 6,000. He pays *tanka* to the extent of Rs. 600.

Besides these *jagirs* the guaranteed estates of Bilaud, Borkhera, Kerwasa Khojankhera, Piploda, Sadakheri, Shajaota, Sidri, Sirsi, Tal and Uparwara

Guaranteed holdings.

are situated in Jaora. They are described *infra*. It may be noted here that these estates were originally held by the Indore Darbar, but after the treaty of Mandasor passed to Jaora. Engagements were entered into between the Thakur and the Darbar, which were guaranteed by Mr. Gerald Wellesly and Sir Robert Hamilton.

(i) **Sahibzada Sher Ali Khan**, a half-brother of His Highness, till lately commanded the State forces and was also employed in the Judicial Department. He was educated at the Daly College.

() **Shaikh Mubarak** is the Chief Judge of the State. He was formerly an Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Berar. Besides his judicial duties he has also been employed on famine duty and was Census Officer in 1901. He holds a 2nd class Kaisar-i-Hind medal.

(iii) **Pandit Tribhuvannath** is a Kashmiri Brahman, whose family has served the State since its foundation. After holding the position of State Vakil for many years he was appointed to his present post of Revenue Secretary to the Minister.

(iv) **Dr. Hormusji Cowasji**, L.M.S., is Chief Medical Officer, a post he has held for over 20 years.

RATLAM STATE.

Area 902. Population 84,000. Revenue 50.

The present Chief is **His Highness Raja Sir Sajjan Singh**, K.C.S.I.,

The Chief.

who is the recognized head of the Rathor clan in Central India. He was born on 13th January 1880 and succeeded his father Raja Ranjit Singh in 1893. His Highness was educated at the Daly College at Indore. He received ruling powers in December 1898. In 1902 His Highness joined the newly raised Imperial Cadet Corps with which he remained until 1903. His Highness has been twice married, first to a daughter of His Highness Mirza Raja Sawai Khengarji, the Rao of Kutch, in June 1902; and secondly, with a daughter of Pratab Singh, Chief of Sunth Rampur, in October 1902. His Highness has no son. He received the K.C.S.I. in 1909, and is also an Honorary Captain in the British Army. He is entitled to a salute of 11 guns.

Relatives.

His Highness has no near relatives on his father's side.

5. **Thakur Maraj Rao Bahadur Raghunath Singh of Amleta** is a Rathor Rajput of the Ratnaut branch being descended from Khushal Singh, a younger brother of Raja Man Singh. The Thakur, who succeeded his father Fateh Singh in 1865, was born in 1853. He enjoys the same privilege as the Sarwan Thakur. In 1879 he received the title of Rao Bahadur from the British Government in recognition of his good services during the minority of Raja Ranjit Singh.

The estate was founded by Khushal Singh in 1753. It lies 6 miles north of Ratlam and includes four villages with an income of Rs. 30,800, and an assessed *tanka* of Rs. 4,000. He has a son and heir **Bharat Singh**, born in 1877, who was educated at the Daly College with the present Chief, also accompanying him to the Imperial Cadet Corps.

SITAMAU STATE.

Area 350. Population 24,000. Revenue 3'0.

The present Chief is **His Highness Ram Singh**, a son of the Thakur of Kachhi-Baroda. He was in 1900 selected by the British Government to succeed Raja Sharda-ul Singh, who had died without male issue.

His Highness was born on 2nd January 1880, being the second son of Thakur Dalel Singh of Kachhi-Baroda. He was educated at the Daly College, Indore.

Raja Ram Singh in 1902 married a daughter of the Raja of Chhota-Udaipur State and in 1903 a daughter of the Baleri Thakur in Bikaner. He has a son born in 1908.

His Highness's nearer relatives are the members of his father's family. There are no other relatives. By his

Near relatives. marriage he is related to the Chauhans of Chhota-Udaipur, and through his mother with the Sesodia Thakur of Kulthana in Partabgarh.

It should be noted that marriages with the Chauhans of Dipakhera and Manwa in the State are barred for the reason already given in the account of the Pancher Thakur of Ratlam.

The men of position in the State fall into four groups—(i) Sardars, (ii) Officials, (iii) hereditary religious office holders. The *Jagirdars*, number in all 37 families, of whom 32 only are *tazimi* Sardars, 5 being of inferior rank.

The 32 *tazimi* Sardars comprise 12 Rathors, 6 Chauhans, 6 Bhattis, 1 Sesodia, 1 Gaur and 6 Charans.

These are sub-divided into three ranks. In the first rank are the **Thakurs of Dipakhera and Khejdia**, who receive *Dohri-tazim* and assist at the installation of a new Chief.

In the second rank are five Sardars who also receive *Dohri-tazim*.

In the third rank are the remaining 25 *tazimi* Sardars who are entitled only to *Adhi-tazim*. In the third class are the five inferior Sardars, of whom one only, the Purohit or family priest, is entitled to single *tazim*.

All these *jagirs* came into existence after the State was founded, and none is held under British guarantee. The Thakurs hold on a service tenure, and exercise no judicial powers, except when specially empowered. All pay *tanka* to the Darbar, the sum being a fluctuating one and fixed from time to time. Each Thakur is also theoretically bound to accompany his Chief in the field with a certain quota of armed men. As a rule *Jagirdars* of the first class are granted first class magisterial powers within their estates; and second class *Jagirdars* third class powers.

Succession is by primogeniture but no succession is valid until recognised by the Darbar officially and until the *nazarana* fixed has been paid. Usually a *nazarana* of ten per cent. on the annual income is levied in the case of a direct succession and of 25 per cent. when succession is indirect; in case of adoption no fixed rule applies and the amount to be paid is determined separately in each case.

The only Sardars worthy of mention are dealt with below :—

(1) **Thakur Dule Singh of Dipakhera** is a Sanchora Chauhan Rajput. He was born in 1868 and succeeded his father in 1844. The first grantee was Thakur Madho Das, who received his land from Raja Keshodas.

The estate which includes six villages, lies 5 miles south-east of Sitamau. The revenue amounts to Rs. 11,000, the *tanka* being fixed at Rs. 4,200.

The Thakur has a son and heir **Kishor Singh**.

(2) **Thakur Mehtap Singh of Kherdia** is a Rathor Rajput of the Bhopataut branch. He was born in 1855, succeeding his father in 1872.

The estate was originally granted to Thakur Khushal Singh by Raja Keshodas. The *Jagir* which lies 2 miles to the north of Sitamau has an annual income of Rs. 8,000, the *tanka* amounting to Rs. 4,300. The Thakur has a son and heir **Jaswant Singh**, who was born in 1896.

(3) **Thakur Ram Singh of Bajkheri** is a Bhopataut Rathor. The Thakur, who was born in 1894, succeeded his father in 1907. The estate, which was originally granted to Thakur Kishen Singh by Raja Keshodas, includes seven villages with an annual income of Rs. 7,000, of which Rs. 3,700 are paid as *tanka*.

(4) **Thakur Khuman Singh of Mauwa** is a Sanchora Chauhan. He was born in 1850, succeeding his father in 1878.

The first holder of the estate Thakur Jagmaloji received his land from Raja Keshodas. The *jagir* comprises three villages, yielding an income of Rs. 7,000, and paying Rs. 3,300 as *tanka*.

The Thakur has a son and heir, **Dule Singh**.

(5) **Thakur Sarup Singh of Lavari** is a Fatehsinghaut Rathor. He was born in 1842, succeeding his father in 1862.

The original holder, Thakur Sakht Singh, received his grant from Raja Keshodas.

The estate contains three villages and has an income of Rs. 7,000, paying Rs. 2,650 as *tanka*. The Thakur has a grandson **Pratap Singh**.

(6) **Thakur Shardul Singh of Jhangria** is a Gaur Rajput of the Bhikandasut. He succeeded his father in 1900, being born in 1879. The estate, which was originally granted to Thakur Shirdan Singh by Raja Keshodas, comprises two villages with a revenue of Rs. 5,000, paying Rs. 1,500 as *tanka*. The Thakur has no son.

(7) **Thakur Nahar Singh of Dhaturia** is a Bhatti Rajput of the Kelhaut branch. He was born in 1868 and succeeded his father in 1900. The estate comprises two villages with an income of Rs. 4,000, of which Rs. 1,600 are paid as *tanka*. The Thakur has a son and heir, **Kishor Singh**.

SAILANA STATE.

Area 450. Population 26,000. Revenue 3.5.

(1) **His Highness Raja Sir Jaswant Singh, K.C.I.E.**, was born on the 3rd September 1864, and succeeded by The Chief.

adoption in 1895. He was the son of Thakur Bhawani Singh of Semlia. He was educated at the Daly College at Indore. In 1900 he received the Kaiser-i-Hind medal of the first class and in 1905 the K.C.I.E. He has married four times, in 1882 a daughter of the *Jagirdar* of Barodia, in Ratlam, a Bhati Rajput, who died in 1898; in 1888 a daughter of the Thakur of Machand in Gwalior State, a Kachhwaha Rajput; and in the same year with a daughter of the Rao of Dhargarad, a Ranawat Rajput; and in 1895 a daughter of the late Rana of Barwani, a Sesodia Rajput. He has three sons. The eldest **Dalip Singh** was born on 18th March 1891. His second son **Bharat Singh** was adopted by the Thakur of Multhan (see page 51). His Highness's nearer relatives are the

Relatives.

members of the Semlia family to which his father belonged, of the Multhan family into which his second son has been adopted and the Ratlam family. On his

mother's side he is related to the Thakur of Jajli in Partabgarh, a Sesodia family, and by marriage with the families of Partabgarh, Banswara, Salumbar, and Narwar (Paron).

The men of importance in the State are *Jagirdars*, hereditary office holders, and present officials. Of these only 13

Men of position.

Jagirdars are worthy of special mention. They were all given their grants subsequent to the founding of the State. None holds under the British guarantee. Succession is by primogeniture with the Darbar's sanction. The holders owe fealty and service to the Chief, and are liable to pay *tanka*. They must also attend the Chief when required to do so, and are theoretically obliged to provide a certain quota of armed men to accompany the Chief in the field.

All but three, the Thakurs of Nalkoi, Umran and Mewasa are Rathor Rajputs.

(i) **Thakur Maraj Mandhata Singh of Adwania** is the third son of the present Chief. He was born on the 6th January 1900. The estate comprises three villages lying 2 miles south of Sailana, with an income of Rs. 6,000. The *tanka* payable amounts to Rs. 100.

(ii) **Thakur Maraj Chhatar Singh of Semlia** is a Rathor of the Ratnaut branch. He was born in 1867 and was educated at the Daly College, Indore. He succeeded his brother, the present Chief, in 1884.

The estate comprises five villages situated 13 miles east of Sailana. The income is about Rs. 30,000 per annum, the *tanka* being Rs. 5,700. The *Jagirdar* has a son and heir, **Raghuraj Singh**, born in 1892.

(iii) **Thakur Moti Singh of Baramawal** is a Rathor Rajput of the Prithvirajaut sept. He was born in 1876, succeeding his father in 1889. The estate which comprises three villages with an income of Rs. 2,600 per annum, and *tanka* dues amounting to Rs. 1,800, lies 24 miles south-east of Sailana. The present *Jagirdar* exercises honorary magisterial powers of the third class. He has a son **Ranjit Singh**, born in 1900.

(iv) **Thakur Dalpat Singh of Raoti** is a Prithvirajaut Rathor. He was born in 1889 and succeeded in 1903.

His estate lies in the hilly tract to the south of Sailana, about 18 miles from the capital. It comprises a large and somewhat fluctuating number of Bhil villages. The income is rated at Rs. 12,000 per annum, the *tanka* being Rs. 2,000.

(v) **Thakur Raghunath Singh of Ghatwas** is a Rathor Rajput of the Ramchandrant Sept.

The estate comprises one village rated at Rs. 5,000 per annum, the *tanka* being fixed at Rs. 900.

(vi) **Thakur Sadul Singh** of Karia is a Rathor of the Fatehsinghaut branch, who was born in 1863, and succeeded his brother Bahadur Singh in 1900.

The estate lies two miles north-west of Sailana and comprises three villages yielding Rs. 17,000 per annum, and paying a *tanka* of Rs. 5,000.

(vii) **Thakur Ramchandra Singh** of Kaneri is a Prithvirajaut Rathor, who was born in 1874 and succeeded by adoption in 1886. He was the son of Gulab Singh Pardedar of Bolan, and was adopted by Padam Singh of Kaneri. The estate which lies 14 miles south-east of Sailana contains six villages with an annual income of Rs. 6,000, the *tanka* payable being Rs. 1,200.

(viii) **Thakur Partap Singh** of Nayapura, a Fatehsinghaut Rathor, succeeded his uncle Zorawar Singh by adoption in 1897, at the age of six years. His father was Dhokal Singh, brother of the late Thakur. The estate comprises one village only, lying 10 miles east of Sailana. The revenues amount to Rs. 1,100 and the *tanka* to Rs. 500.

(ix) **Thakur Hindu Singh** of Umran is a Songira Rajput of the Akherajaut, succeeded his father in 1892. The estate includes two villages lying 22 miles south-east of Sailana, with an income of Rs. 4,000 and paying Rs. 900 as *tanka*.

(x) **Thakur Sangram Singh** of Nalkoi is also a Songira Akherajaut Rajput. He was born in 1854, succeeding his father Nahar Singh in 1866. He suffers from *dementia* and his estate is managed by the Darbar. It comprises one village lying 18 miles south-east of Sailana. The income is rated at Rs. 1,700 and the *tanka* at Rs. 700. His son and heir **Ratan Singh** was born in 1888.

(xi) **Thakur Umaid Singh** of Chandoria, a Rathor of the Bhopataut branch, was born in 1864 and succeeded his father in 1874. The estate consists of the single village of Chandoria, lying 5 miles east of Sailana. The revenues amount to Rs. 2,000 and the *tanka* is fixed at Rs. 700. The Thakur's eldest son **Bhairon Singh** was born in 1890.

(xii) **Thakur Gulab Singh** of Mewasa is Sesodia Rajput of the Puravaut branch. Born in 1866, he succeeded his father in 1893. The estate is valued at Rs. 3,000 per annum, the *tanka* being fixed at Rs. 300. Only one village which lies 12 miles north-east of Sailana is comprised in the *jagir*.

The Thakur has no son.

(xiii) **Thakur Bhagwat Singh** of Kotra is a Rathor Rajput of the Bhopataut branch. He was born in 1860, succeeding his father Kishen Singh in 1855.

The estate which comprises the single village of Kotra lies 2 miles west of Sailana. The revenue amounts to Rs. 1,200, the *tanka* to Rs. 12 only. He has a son and heir **Bhawani Singh**, born in 1893.

BAGLI.

Area 108. Population 14,000. Revenue 10.

Thakur Ranjit Singh was born in 1882 and succeeded in 1896. He is a Champawat Rathor Rajput descended from the ruling family of Jodhpur. The Thakur has one half-brother **Bapu Sajjan Singh** and a sister. By marriage he is connected with the Piploda Thakur and a Kathiawar Thakur.

The holding is partly guaranteed and has a revenue of about one lakh per annum.

BARKHERA DEO DUNGRI.

Area 4. Population 225. Revenue 3,000.

Thakur Kalu Singh, a Rathor Rajput, who was born in 1879, succeeded in 1893. The estate which comprises one village has an income of Rs. 3,000 per annum.

BARKHERA PANTH.

Area 5. Population 375. Revenue 5,000.

Thakur Amar Singh, a Sesodia, succeeded in 1895. His holding has a revenue of Rs. 5,000 per annum derived from one village. The Thakur was born in 1880.

BHOJAKHERI.

Area 6. Population 250. Revenue 4,000.

Rao Bhawani Singh, a Sondhia by caste, was born in 1858 and succeeded in 1879. His holding comprises four villages, with an income of Rs. 4,000 per annum.

BILAUD.

Area 16. Population 204. Revenue 6,500.

Sayyad Ghulam Abbas succeeded to his estate in 1884. He was born in 1878. The holding of one village has an income of Rs. 3,000 per annum.

BORKHERA I. (JAORA).

Area 8. Population 800. Revenue 14,000.

Thakur Kishor Singh is a Rathor Rajput, born in 1879, succeeded to his estate of 2 villages in 1902. His total income is Rs. 13,000.

BORKHERA II. (DEWAS J. B.)

Area 22. Population 200. Revenue 2,500.

Thakur Ram Singh Rajput, born in 1872, succeeded to his estate, one village, in 1893. His income is Rs. 2,500.

GUDERKHERA.

(See Piploda.)

Thakur Nahar Singh is a Doria Rajput, was born in 1895, succeeded to his estate of 3½ villages in 1904. His income is about Rs. 8,000.

JAWASIA.

Area 4. Population 400. Revenue 10,000.

Rawat Fateh Singh, a Goyal Sesodia Rajput, was born in 1890, succeeding in 1900. The estate, comprising three villages, has a revenue of Rs. 10,000 per annum.

KHERWASA.

Area 5. Population 700. Revenue 11,000.

Thakur Pratrapp Singh, a Rathor Rajput, succeeded in 1887. The estate comprises two villages, with an income from all sources of Rs. 11,000 per annum.

KHOJANKHERA.

Area 5. Population 500. Revenue 6,000.

Thakur Dhul Singh, who succeeded to the estate in 1907, is a Solanki Rajput. The estate contains three villages, the total income being Rs. 6,000 per annum.

PANTH PIPLODA.

Pandit Dhondu Gopal and Narayan Rao Janardan, Karade Dakhani Brahmans, hold an assignment on the revenues of various villages which brings in Rs. 10,000 per annum. They succeeded in 1906 and 1886, respectively.

PATHARI.

Area 15. Population 1,400. Revenue 16,000.

Thakur Onkar Singh, a Chavda Rajput, succeeded in 1894. His estate comprises 12 villages, with an income of Rs. 16,000 including certain payments.

PIPLODA.

Area 50. Population 9,000. Revenue 95,000.

Thakur Kesri Singh of Piploda is a Doria Rajput. He was born in 1873, succeeding in 1888. He has married twice, first with a daughter of the Jhala Chief of Wadwahan in the Bombay Presidency, and secondly, with a daughter of a Jarija Thakur in Kathiawar. His eldest son **Mangal Singh** was born in 1892.

He has five brothers **Amar Singh**, **Raghunath Singh**, **Bijai Singh**, **Chan Singh** and **Arjun Singh**.

The **Thakur of Sarwan**, the **Thakur of Guderkhara** and the **Pawadars of Panchewa** and **Kamalkhara** hold land from Piploda.

SADAKHERI (SHEOGARH).

Area 2. Population 400. Revenue 42,000.

Thakur Sadul Singh, a Rathor Rajput, holds an estate of 7 villages, his total income from all sources being Rs. 32,000 per annum. He succeeded in 1897.

SANAUDA.

Area 9. Population 143. Revenue 2,000.

Thakur Madho Singh is a Rathor Rajput. Born in 1876, he succeeded to his possessions in 1892. The revenue derived from his 9 villages amounts to Rs. 2,000 per annum.

SARWAN.

Area 71. Population 4,000. Revenue 42,000.

Thakur Raghunath Singh, a Ramchandrant Rathor Rajput, succeeded to his estate of 12½ villages in 1902. His income from all sources amounts to Rs. 42,000 per annum.

SHAJAOTA.

Area 7. Population 300. Revenue 10,000.

Thakur Rup Singh, a Solanki Rajput, succeeded in 1904. The estate of three villages brings in an income from all sources of Rs. 10,000 per annum.

SIDRI.

Area 1. Population 180. Revenue 3,000.

Thakur Gordhan Singh is a Nima Mahajan. The estate comprises one village, while the income from all sources is Rs. 3,000 per annum. He succeeded in 1892.

SIRSI.

Area 15. Population 1,300. Revenue 25,000.

Thakur Sarup Singh, a Rathor Rajput, succeeded in 1872. The estate of 3½ villages has an income from all sources of Rs. 15,000 per annum.

TAL.

Area 10. Population 1,000. Revenue 11,000.

Rawat Madho Singh is a Doria Rajput. He succeeded in 1901 to his estate which comprises three villages, with a total income of Rs. 11,000 per annum.

UNI.

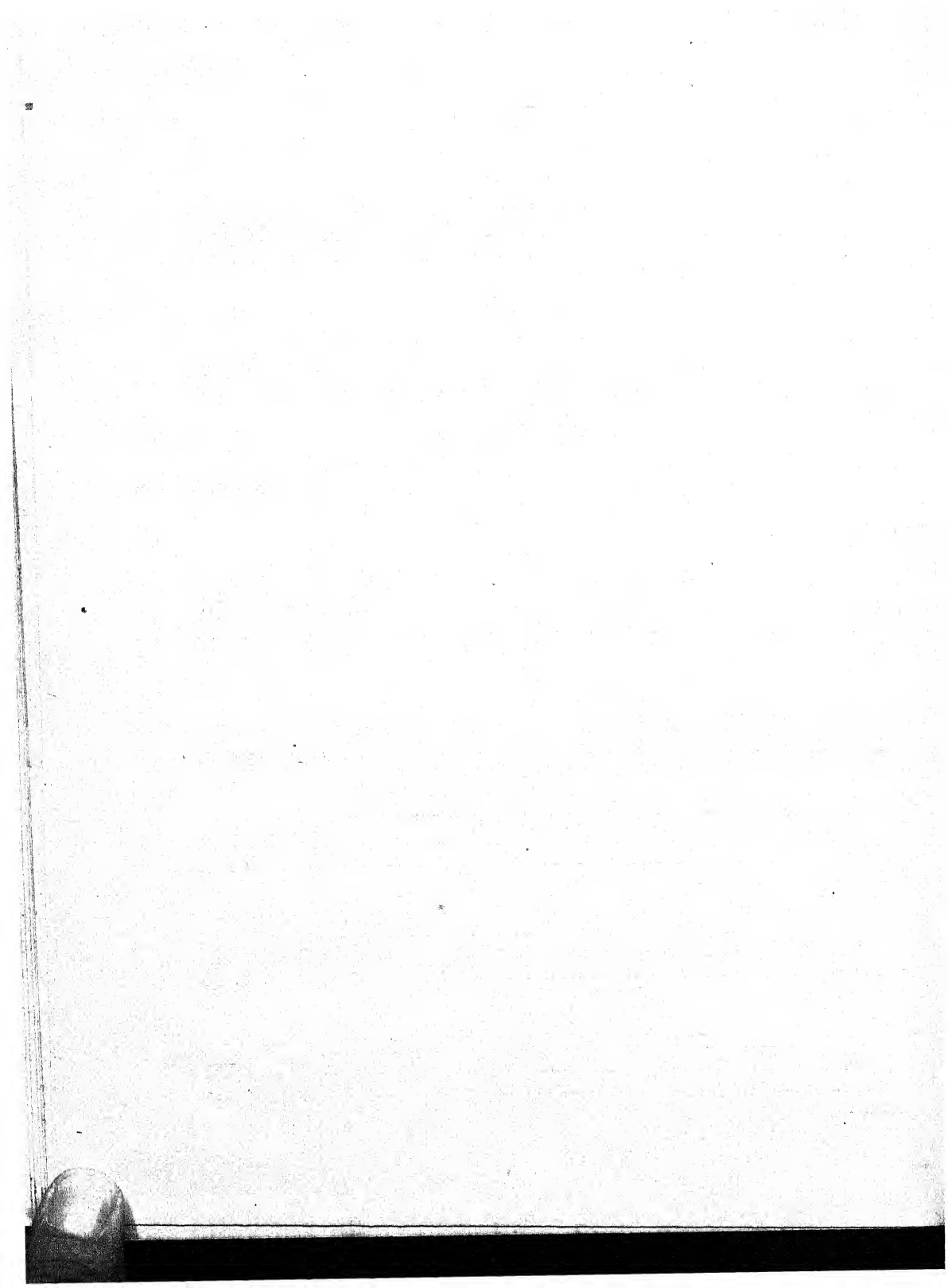
Area 5. Population 500. Revenue 3,000.

Thakur Jaswant Singh, a Doria Rajput, succeeded in 1906. The estate comprises three villages with an income from all sources of Rs. 3,000 per annum.

UPARWARA.

Area 10. Population 1,100. Revenue 14,000.

Thakur Bhairon Singh, a Solanki Rajput, succeeded in 1901. His estate of three villages yields an income from all sources of Rs. 14,000 per annum.



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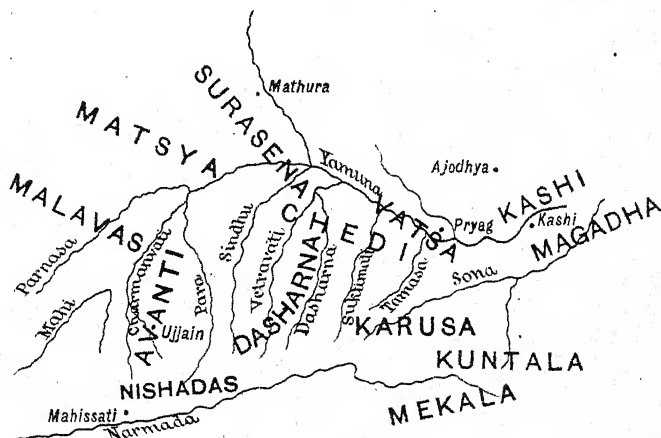
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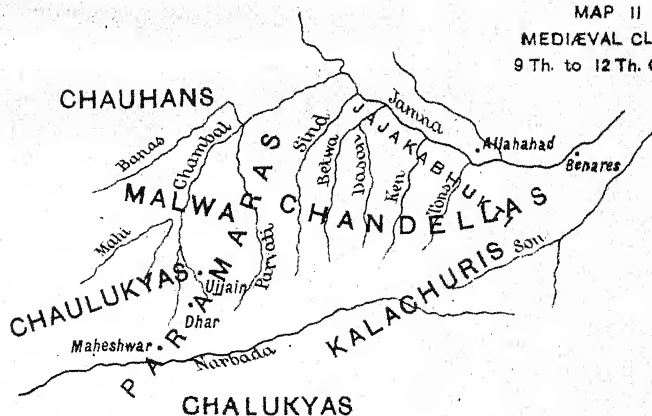
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RULING FAMILIES OF CENTRAL INDIA

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MAP II
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